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EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

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CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 32 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1921. — TWO ANNAS.

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SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to Be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	To
6th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
12th ,,	PLASSY (a)	7,346
19th ,,	MALWA	10,883
26th ,,	NALDERA (b)	15,825
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,572
12th ,,	DONGOLA	8,056
19th ,,	CHINA (d)	7,952
26th ,,	NARKUNDA	10,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,087
9th ,,	CALEDONIA (c)	7,987
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd ,,	MANTUA (f)	10,430
30th ,,	SICILIA (g)	6,902

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminat voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said And Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
28th Feb	NEURALIA	9,082
About middle of April	MASSILIA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb.	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghais.
23rd ,,	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Perian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	....
3rd Feb.	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gulf.
4th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 9-30 a.m.
8th ,,	KAROA	East and South Africa via Pondicherry.
10th ,,	BARODA	Mombasa only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Osada	5,660	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
(a) Malacca Maru	M. Tsuruhashi.	5,373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld	Long	4,460	17th Feb.	23rd Feb.
(b) Kawachi Maru	R. Arakida	5,879	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
Tenshin Maru	M. Kitamura	4,021	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	10th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	16th Mar.	1st April

(a) This steamer arrive from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
(b) This steamer has 3rd class accommodation.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Dutma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th ,,	12th Feb.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000

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Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
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Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

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INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

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Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
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Reserve Fund £1,050,000

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

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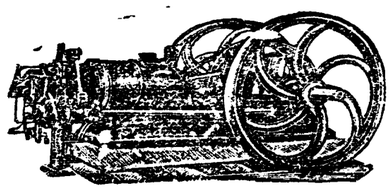

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Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-15 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
To-Night
The Second instalment of the Feature serial
THE PIRATE GOLD
Episodes 3 & 4
PATHE GAZETTE
latest.
A COMIC CARTOON & COMEDY
Time:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. Attractions.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 5-30 p.m.
Sharp
Eastern Tours, Ld.
present the
ROYAL OPERA COMPANY
In a Repertoire of
WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS
LAST FEW NIGHTS.
To-day Monday 7th February at 9-30 p.m.
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE"
To-morrow Tuesday, 8th Feb. at 9-30 p. m.
"DOROTHY"
Wednesday 9th Feb. at 9-30 p. m.
"MARITAN."
Thurs. 10th; Fri. 11th, Sat. 12th at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday 13th Feb. at 5-30 p. m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE ROHEMIAN GIRL"
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.
Anita Stewart
in
"The Combat"
The story of a loveless Marriage and a woman's unyielding faith.

THE EXCELSIOR

February 13th to 22nd
THE NEXT THEATRICAL EVENT
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION
"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS"
50 Bombay Leading Amateurs taking part. Produced by Mr. James McGrath Plans will open at Rose & Co. On Wednesday Feb. 9th.

The Empress

Daily 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"Trail OF THE Octopus"
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for keeps.
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

THE MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus Girgaum)
The newest Sensible Serial of the Season
TRAILED by THREE
a splendid chapter play of the Master passion of Human Life full of Suspense, glowing with rich romance and dangerous adventures,
featuring
American stage idol
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
FRANKIE MANN.
FIRST INSTALMENT
Commences to-day
follow it and you are bound to follow the others.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
present a
VITAGRAPH SPECIAL PICTURE
"THE COURAGE OF MARGE O'DOONE"
(8 Reels—8,000 feet)
Featuring the Beautiful Queen of the screen
Pauline Starke
A ferocious, outlaw dog that had torn and bitten a score of men had been brutally beaten and injured to subdue his viciousness. The animal was chained to a tree. David Raine, who loved all dumb creatures, ventured close to this savage beast and to the horror of its owner reached down and patted Baree, the outlaw. It was an unheard of things! The animal cowered and made friends with this fearless youth. They understood each other.

"The Courage of Marge O'Doone"
Adapted from the famous Novel of
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
James Oliver Curwood is an authority on matters pertaining to the Canadian Northwest. He spends a port on of each year in that country and has written several stories using that locale for the background. Many of them have been picturized as special productions and have created a furore wher ever they have been shown. Perhaps the best of all the Curwood tale is "The Courage of Marge O'Doone." Certainly it is one of the most dramatic and thrilling pieces of fiction that has come from the pen of James Oliver Curwood The story moves rapidly and holds the interest from the first flash. The scenic beauty of the backgrounds and their, appropriateness to the action are the acme of motion picture photograph. A real bear fight; an outlaw dog, wild and ferocious and the photograph of a beautiful girl play important parts in the story. It is a picture you will remember for a long time and one that you cannot afford to miss.
The Programme includes an exceedingly striking Educational Film: "The Modern Education of the Blind."
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

TO-NIGHT!
MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS
present
The Last Four Parts
THE HAPPY FINALE
of their powerful and popular Serial
"THE LOST CITY"
"THE LOST CITY"
"THE LOST CITY"
"THE LOST CITY"
"THE LOST CITY"
"THE LOST CITY"
"THE LOST CITY"
Featuring the world-renowned Star
Juanita Hansen
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.
"A Clever Dummy" featuring
Juanita Hansen
Also a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy.
To-night: at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typewriting work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a specialty. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commerce and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road.
R 2301

LOST.

LOST.—CHEQUE No. 21, Rs. 3,000 on Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., in favour of Gulabchand Hiralal. Party finding it will return it to the Bank. If cashed it will be on his/their own responsibility.
R 2298

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT retouching essential. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona.
4710

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 45 and allowance Rs. 10 per mensem with free quarters. Apply stating age with copies of testimonials and diploma to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C. I.
C 8162

WANTED.—CLERKS, who have passed either the Matriculation or the School Final examination. Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT of MARKETS at the A. C. Market Office.
C8172

WANTED—GUJRATHI HINDUS COPYING CLERKS and for general work in Attorney's Office. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3 R 2327

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Ginning Factory in the Jhalrapatan State. Apply personally before 10th instant to T. c/o Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, 460, Sheik Memon Street, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
R2360

WANTED—One GRADUATE, one INTERMEDIATE and two MATRICULATED TEACHERS knowing Hindi for B. K. Vidyalaya, Bikaner. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY of the VIDYALAYA stating terms.
R2328

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for Foundry, must have thorough experience and be able to attend to office routine in English. Apply stating experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1758, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2297

WANTED—A young man who is or has been a Building Contractor or Contractor's Agent in Bombay and knows the trade well. Handsome salary to the right man. Apply in the first instance giving full particulars of experience to Box No. 1757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2296

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGRICULTURE, DAIRYING ETC.,—Situation required by ex-Manager (for many years I/C large Govt. Grass and Dairy Farms India) Crops, Dairy-Farming, Cattle Breeding, Irrigation, Machinery, Baling of Fodder, etc. Pensioned active, under 40, amstaner English: Box No. 1781 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C8203

WANTED.

WANTED—"COAL DUST", 60 to 80 Toas per month. Applying stating terms to T. A. PILLING, 134, Main Street, Poona.
3 R 4701

WANTED On hire, a HAY BALING PRESS with engine (Oil or steam) immediately. Please apply to "D" c/o DATTATRAYA & GANESH Cloth Merchants Karjat Dist. Kolaba.
C 8146

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra.
R 4696 8065

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN CAR 1920 Model good condition. Apply to STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO., opposite Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R2295

OFFERS are wanted for purchase of 8,000 ink Extract 2 ounces Blue Black bottles. Apply Box No. 1783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2349

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND, 2,000 square yards 5 minutes' walk form Ville Parle Station. Rs. 20 square yard or near offer. Apply Box No. 1780, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle".
2 R2346

FOR SALE—One KODAK CAMERA, 4A (cabinet) GOERZ DAGORE double Combination Lens, F. 6.8. Plate as well as film. Complete with accessories. Rs. 250 or near (worth Rs. 450) also one SODAWATER Machine, Three-bottle-club Rs. 150 or near (worth Rs. 350) also one GERMAN DORKOPP Cycle Complete in order Rs. 100 net. Write previously for appointment:—E. H. BAM, 33, Ragunath Dadaji St., Fort.
R2359

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CHAWLS with vacant land on Sankli Street, and Ripon Road, Brokers need not trouble. Apply Box No. 1764, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
3 R2314

FOR SALE.—CHEAP CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR Power. Price Rs. 3,500. Apply Mr. Vaidya, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6 R 2309

FOR SALE—2. Howard and Bullough Grey Winding FRAMES, 300 Spindles Heart motion good working order. Apply to the MANAGER, THE KHATU MILLS, Byculla.
C8164

AVAILABLE—Petrol for Bombay and other places. Reasonable rates. Consignment booked promptly. NARAINDAS & Co., Automobile Engineers, Karachi, Telegrams: "Automobile."
R 2296

FOR SALE—2 MERCERISING MACHINES German make in perfect working order, complete with tanks, piping, valves &c. Apply to MANAGER, Kastoorchand Mills, Dadar.
C8205

FOR SALE—Calendars' machines, sizing machine, clip stratching machines, gigars, hydro extractor, foldings machines, drying machines and presses. Apply B. B. MUSOLE Sleater Road of Abhyanker's Building, Bombay.
2 R2331

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Jaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist, The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Leprosy Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 454 pages, 84 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road.
4999

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, moderate rates in the "Settlement" House, Procter Road. Apply MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO., 116, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R 2255 8040

TO LET OR SOLD.—Near Bandra Kha Road, opposite Haystack, Bungalo with big compound. Apply ABDUL VAHED KAMBERALI, 251, Nagdevi Street, Brokers need not trouble.
3 R2313

TO BE LET—A nicely situated and well furnished BUNGLOW, RED CASTLE at MAHABLESHWAR for the coming hot Season for Hindu Families only. For particulars apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Jamkhandi before the 1st of March, 1921.
C 7916

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

EQUIRED— A STENO-TYPIST.

1. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications.
2. Must possess thorough knowledge of English drafting and knowledge of Hindi also will be preferred.
3. Must be able to take down rapid speed.
4. Will be guided by State Civil Service Rules.
5. Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered.

Apply before 15th February to
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj
Dev. of Alwar.
C 8005

ACTION SALE

On 13th February, 1921, at 5 p.m.

Sellers:—Please register your cars before 12th instant for this Sale.

Buyers:—Try this opportunity of buying New and Secondhand motors at reasonable prices.

at
MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED.
Tankerville, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C8187

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavi and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipmen for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra". September.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
1922 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.

N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A variety of secondhand FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES in good order. See MANAGER, Wallace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Tardeo.
8124

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road.
C 8126

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powal Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort,
7142

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7869

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	...5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
5350

WANTED.

MEN who have passed the Matriculation or any other higher University Examinations are required as temporary clerks on pay of Rs. 50 p.m., in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Mhow, Central India. They will be liable to serve at any station in India, for at least 6 months, if posted to a Regiment to perform accounts duties, and will have to sign an agreement to that effect. An additional allowance of Rs. 25 p.m., will be admissible while serving with regiment. Preference will be given to men on such duty when filling up permanent appointments in the Department. Applications which should be in the handwriting of candidates should be addressed to the CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Mhow, to reach him by the 15th February, 1921.
C8167

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals, transhipment and other extra charges due will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.
6968

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAIL WAY
(Incorporated in England.)

TO assist consignors in carrying out the regulations that every parcel be labelled with the consignee's address, the Railway Company have for sale at the Parcel Office at Victoria Terminus tag labels priced one pice each.

2. The special feature of the labels is that they are provided with wire attachment at both ends and can thus be securely affixed to parcels.

Labels can be had on application to the Head Parcel Clerk at Victoria Terminus.

W. ALEXANDER
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 28th January 1921.
C 8096

WANTED

WANTED—Upper Subordinates on the Temporary Establishment on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 p.m. inclusive of all allowances. Apply to

S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Nira Right Bank Canal,
Lonand District.
(London M. & S. M. Ry.).
Padegaon, 27th January, 1921.
C 8154

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency.
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7986

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. HINDU SOCIAL UNION

THERE will be a meeting of all the members of the above union in the Anatomy Theatre on MONDAY, 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. to consider the proposal to cancel the gathering this year on account of the present conditions.

P. V. GHARPURE,
General Secretary,
G.M.C.H.S. Union.
C8166

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and Shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding certificates between the hours of 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. (except on Saturdays).

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
7851

FREE DEMONSTRATION

On 13th February, 1921, at 5 p.m.
of the curious animal
THE AUTOHORSE,
and
The MONTHLY AUCTION SALE OF MOTORS.
at
MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED,
Tankerville, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C8186

NOTICE.

WANTED for Zanzibar Government Steamers, One SECOND CLASS ENGINEER (Parsee or Mahomedan) with Local Certificate, on a three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month plus Rs. 30 p.m. house allowance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents for the East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.
8177

EAST INDIA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information and guidance of the Public that during the period 20th January 1921, to 20th February 1921 both days inclusive, all parcels traffic booked to and from Delhi from and to stations on the North-Western Railway's system will be dealt with at the North-Western Railway Goods Shed, Delhi, and not at Delhi Main Station. The existing arrangements of booking of passenger Luggage will however continue to be dealt with at the Delhi Main Station as hitherto.

By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.
No. 5 Calcutta.
17th January, 1921.
7855

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A THIRD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to work a Motor Launch on the coast of Dwarka on a salary of Rs. 60 per month in the grade of Rs. 60—5,2—75. The selected candidate will have to pass the Baroda State Fouzdar's Examination within one year of his appointment. Apply to the POLICE COMMISSIONER, Baroda State, on or before the 10th February, 1921.
C 8198

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE TURNOUT, recently imported from England, consisting of an English Landau Harness, to Match and three English horses, five and six years old—height 16—2½.

This turnout was especially selected after waiting for nearly a year to obtain high class, sound well matched horses which were good movers. The turnout is eminently suitable for State Purposes and is only for sale as the owner is returning to England.

For further particulars apply to J. CRAWFORD, 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
C8207

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

PUBLIC COAL, coke and patent fuel from the G. I. P., E. I., B. N. and N. G. S. Railway Collieries will be charged at the following enhanced scale from 1st April, 1921:—

25 to 200 miles .15 pie per maund per mile.
201 to 300 miles plus .13 pie per maund per mile.
301 to 700 miles plus .07 pie per maund per mile.
701 and upwards plus .06 pie per maund per mile.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th January, 1921.
C 8097

NOTICE.

PUBLIC are invited by the undersigned to send in their applications to the undersigned for leases either as monthly tenants or for fixed terms for whole ground floor or shops and godowns on ground floor, and offices, pedhis and residential quarters on upper floor of the Buildings on Kalbadevi Road known as "DARIA MAHAL" stating the rooms required and the highest monthly rent offered. Inspection of the Plans of the said buildings can be had in the office of the undersigned.

Dated 4th February, 1921.

(Sd.) KONDIRAM DAMODAR,
C/o Messrs. MANCHERSHAH AND NARMADASHANKER.
Solicitors,
13, Military Square Lane, Fort.
(Sd.) LALA KANHYALAL & SONS.
Managing Agents,
The Bhagirthi Stores Ltd.,
Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
C8204

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN & SILK MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN AND SILK MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 15th day of February, 1921, at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as an extraordinary resolution the following resolution, that is to say:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy be and they are hereby appointed jointly and severally and without remuneration Liquidators for the purposes of such winding-up with power to either of them to act in the absence of the other.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on Friday the 4th day of March 1921, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
The 7th day of February, 1921.
C8208

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAHIMTULLA ABDUL LATIFF and Bai AMTULABOO, widow of Fida Hoosein Abdul Latiff have contracts to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interests in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Improvement Trust land, situate on the West side of Parel Road on the Nagpada Estate in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the land adjoining the Parel Road, on the North by a Temple and on the South and West by the property reputed to belong to Chuniram Ambaram, Bhugwandas Mulchand and Ranchordas Lalbhai and which premises are assessed under Ward No. 3458 and Street No. 768-774.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C8179

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be closed for all purposes from February 17th to 28th (Both days inclusive) 1921.

By Order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
C8173

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KRISHNAJI ALIAS BHIKAJI SAKARAM KINI, SHRIDHAR DEVJI, RAMKRISHAN DEVJI KINI, the last a minor by his natural guardian and manager of the family the said Krishnarao Sakaram Kini, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 372 square yards or thereabouts are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Old No. 47 New No. 467, and New Survey No. 1/674, on or towards the East by Kika Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Purshotam Damji, on or towards the South by the property of Mahanadalli Essofalli, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5752 and Street No. 214 C 220 and now are in the occupation or possession of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1921.

PARUCK & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C8199

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2213 of 1919.

WAMANRAO BHAI THAKORE ... Plaintiff
v.
J. S. FERNANDES ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart called Vengandor of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 261, New Nos. 3590 and 3947, Old Survey No. 227 and New Survey No. 1/1497 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 645 and 146 and now under G Ward Nos. 4870 and 4871 and Street Nos. 198 and 199, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhasker Bhaoo and partly by that of Dadabhai Parsee, on the West partly by the property of the Church of Salvacao and partly by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Babul Janardhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C 8015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VASANTRAO NANABHAI CHAPWALLA, Hindu Inhabitant, Gold and Silver Assayer, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HIRJI VASANTRAO CHAPWALLA, in the employ of Vishnudas & Co., of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 4th day of February, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
(Sd.) HIRAJI VASANTRAO CHAPWALLA,
Petitioner-in-Person.
C 8210

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, CASES OF BOOT LACES AND ENVELOPES, CLOTH PIECES, BOOKS, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th February 1921, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands etc.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay:—

Estate of Thomas Jackson Esq., (deceased) wearing apparels, wooden, brass and stone ornaments, boots and shoes, books, Trinkets, boxes and trunks etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Mr. Bandeali Hirji, Bhakoo Insolvent:—

5 volumes Harmsworth Encyclopaedia.

By order of the Continental Commercial Trading Co., and on account and risk of the following:—

On account and risk of Mr. Gulamhusein Esmailji.

3 cases cotton, boot-laces size 40in. containing in all as under:—

120 gross brown laces.
50 gross black laces.
20 gross white laces.

190 gross in all.

On account and risk of Messrs. K. Kurban Husein and Co. of Bhajipala Lane:—

10 cases each 50,000 oblong envelopes.
2 cases each 50,000 square envelopes.

12 cases.

By order of the Supdt. of Police of Dhulia District:—

Leather belts, pouches, slings, frogs, scabbards &c.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

One lot Jaconetts, Muslins, dhoters etc. of various sizes.

By order of the Office concerned:—

1 'Sharples' super clarifier machine.
200 doz. paper files.
1 upright piano by Soundy.
Bycicles etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jeweller etc., of the shop of Vilcassi Bros. at Taj Mahal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvants as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 10th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshar Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Post, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers under instructions from N. P. Whaddia, Esquire and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esquire the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1921 at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises together with all and singular the mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implitments, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances etc., appertaining thereto.

Further information regarding the detailed description of land, etc., and particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Auctioneers.

The usual weekly sale on every Wednesday of Government Surplus Stores (Board of Industries and Munitions) at Hajee Bunder Sewree will Not take place this week and the next. Instead a sale has been arranged to take place on the 23rd and the 24th instant.

IMPORTANT TO TEA MERCHANTS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

196 chests Black Ceylon tea (Dust) will be disposed of by Public Auction by order of the Bank concerned on WEDNESDAY 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by the undersigned at their sale Rooms. Small lots will be put up.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES MEXICAN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gully, Moolji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Canji Dharamsi Sons and Co., Selling Agents to the Manekji Petit Mills and the Dinshaji Petit Mills, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Reuben, the following:—

15 bales each 25 pieces Manekji Petit Mills Mexican Cloth No. 1000 28in. by 48 yards by 10 lbs.

40 bales each 25 pieces Dinshaji Petit Mills Mexican Cloth No. 1000 28in. by 48 yards by 10 lbs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit. Delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeraids, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 CASES TIGER BRAND AND HORSE SHOE BRAND BRASS EYELETS.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—

4 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 29.
5 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 32.
10 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 33.
10 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 34.
10 cases Brass Eyelets, Tiger Brand, No. 35.
4 cases Brass Eyelets, Horse Shoe Brand, No. 31.
1 case Brass Eyelets, Horse Shoe Brand, No. 32.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at New Queen's Road, opposite the Churni Road, Level Crossing and next to Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji Motor Show Room, a valuable collection per s.s. "Morwada" and s.s. "Masobra," consisting of rich silk and gold embroidered trimmings, beaded insertions, sequences, laces, French Silk-pieces, silk satin, tassels, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 7th February 1921.

Opportunity

FOX

Portable Typewriters, self—folding, latest improvements, all devices, weight 7 lbs., special Fractional Keyboard, Compact Carrying Case, List Price Rs. 200, are now offered at special introductory price of

Rs. 150.

Sole Agents:

THE GLOBE Typewrting Co.

36, CHURCHGATE ST. FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4869.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economizer, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor ess troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH-MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving neeter has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Received ... A.M.)

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2nd.

Cotton.—		
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		61,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Mar.	19 000
Futures at New York	May	13 84
Futures at New York	July	14. 7
Spot Cotton at New York		14.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		14. 5
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	13.80
,, ,,	July	14 04
Fair Rai Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6 3/4
Demand Bills		384.75
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		99.1/2
,, ,, Foreign		61 1/2

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's prices
Feb.	8.78
Mar	9.01
April	9·08
May	9.21
June	9.28
July	9.41
Aug.	9.48
Sept.	9.56
Oct.	9 56
Nov.	9.54
Dec.	9.52
Jan.	9.50

Tone :—Quiet

Liverpool, Feb 2nd,
To-day's price.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Emp	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	—
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot Improved demand	9.43
Egyptian ... Sakel	19 00
New York 11 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time	Mar. 13 79
	May 14.12
	July 14.46
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 13 42
	May 13.88

EGYPTIAN OPENING FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16/10
Mar.	15/60
April	15/35
May	15/10
July	15/05
Oct.	15/00

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 4th.

Telegraphic Transfers Firm	1/5
Bar Silver Spot unsettled	35 1/4
,, Gold quiet	106/9

New York, Feb. 4th.
To-day's prices.

Months.	
Mar.	13/40
May	13/80
July	14/20

Liverpool, Feb, 4th,
To-day's prices.

Mar.	8/74
May	8/94
July	9/14
Oct.	9/30

Closing Prices :—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 2nd.
To-day's price.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Sellers	40
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Sellers.	41/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar. Sellers	41/9

Tone :—Very quiet and price rather easier

WHEAT.

London, Feb, 2nd,

Karachi Barley Afloat Quoted	90
Argentine Afloat Quoted	85
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Quoted	92/6

Tone :—

SHARES.

London, Feb, 2nd,

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£105
National Bank	£37

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 2nd.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£17 1/2
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£15 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed Neglected :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Neglegted	£18 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb, paid little doing	£14 1/4
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£10
Toria Rapeseed :—Jan. Feb. Nominal	£18 1/2

London, Feb, 3rd.

Exchange on London at Paris	54/45
,, on Italy	106/00
,, on Germany	241/00

Weltevreden, Feb, 3rd.

Sugar trust sold 5000 Tons Channel early delivery at 18 Guiders European account.

Second-hand market no business.

With the view to working out a definite policy of improving communications in the Presidency the Madras Government have decided to constitute a Road Board consisting of twelve members.

A Calcutta message says:—At the opium sale 100 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale. Sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,08,150, highest price per chest being 5270, lowest 5050 and average 5081.

"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.

Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.

Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 6/60 B H P.

STOCKS HELD BY

MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.,

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS.

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.

S S Malwa, Thompson, London.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.
S S Chakla, Darwell, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.

S S Varela, Commack, Busreh.
S S Ozarda, Grey, Moulmein.
S S Warcuta, Duncan, Colombo.
S S Eastern Pilot, Gray, New York.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Dogra for Java.
Steamer Pruth for Calcutta.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5935 tons, Captain A Thompson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, etc., with the outward mails of the 20th instant a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain F A Grace, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons. Captain H F Darwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela: The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain F R Cammack, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Compan's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain T N Gray, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Moulmein with ballast.

S S Warcuta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warcuta, 1,487 tons, Captain J R Duncan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Eastern Pilot:—The T M Company's steamer Eastern Pilot, 1,924 tons, Captain A H Gray, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSLES IN THE HARBOUR.

Monday, 31st January, 1921.

P. DOCK.

A Frelteli Bandiera Genoa N. F. M. Italiana.
B Koweit Jeddah 5/2/21 T. M. and Co.
E Whately Hull Genoa N F Graham & Co.
F City of Genoa Liverpool N. F. K. N. & Co.
G Ferrara Abadan S. W & Co.
M Egypt N. F. N. F. M. M. & Co.
M Loyalty Southampton N. F. Scindia S. T. & Co.
O Bajune N. F. N. F. P. Foundry.
P War Cuta N. F. N. F. M. M. & Co.

V DOCK.

1 Clan Macmaster London 4/2/21 J F &Co.
2 Indus Maru Kobe 31/1/21 O S K.
5 Yoshida Maru Kobe 1/2/21 N Y K.
6 Ozarda Calcutta 7/2/21 M M & Co.
7 Ethelmyne Calcutta N F New S N T & Co.
9 Zayani Persian Gulf 1/2/21 P G S N & Co.
15 Ahmedi Persian Gulf N F S Hassum.
16 Kura Abadan N F S W & Co.

A DOCK.

3 Swakopmund N F N F M M & Co.
4 Quilca N F 4/2/21 M M & Co.
5 Kaiser-i-Hind London 5/2/21 M M & Co.
8 City of Chaster Calcutta 3/2/21 Graham. & Co.
11 Karmala China 4/2/21 M M & Co.
13 Chanda Hamburg 3/2/21 M M & Co.
13 Rotenfels Hull 5/2/21 Graham & Co.
14 Redder Kirk Karachi 4/2/21 E D Sasoon & Co.
15 Answale Suez 5/2/21 M M & Co.
16 Sofala N F N F 5/2/21 M M & Co.

EXPORT.

February 5.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—110 bales cotton D Rundanmal; 37 bales cotton Jadhawji Karra; 39 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co. 25 bales wool L Caramsey; 2400 cwt groundnut cake Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—420 cwt gum persian Jamnadas Murbheram and Co., 20 cwt ajowaseed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Olympia for Marseiles—420 cwt gum persian Jamnadas Nurbheram and Co., 20 Cwt Ajowo seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Olympia for Glasgow—84 tons cotton seed Indian G Trading Co.

S.S. Bandura for Genoa—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 12 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong 1500 bales Humichand Rambhagat & Co.

S.S. Chakrata for Kobe 200 bales cotton Kellachand Devchand 1000 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha., for Hongkong 1500 bales cotton E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokohama 600 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.
cotton Toyo M Kaisha, for Yokohama 600
bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha, for Osaka 1000
bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha, for Kobe
500 bales cotton R D Tata Co., for Shanghai
700 bales cotton Tooy M Kaisha 500 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S.S. Drufar for Hongkong—250 cwt gum ohbanum M Jaffarbhoy.

S.S. Dilwara for Hongkong—165 cwt shorkfins E Molimina, 40 cases butter Persian Dairy Co.

S.S. Dilwara for Shanghai—15 cases butter N J Pocha, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

February 5 1921.

S S Morea from Australia Agents Machinnon Mackenzie & Co.—114 cases jams, 8 cases jelly 15 cases G Elatine 5 boxes specie 18 bars silver 33 cases cake and biscuits 90 packages tallow 17 chests tea 40 cases dripping.

S S Baroda from Basra Agents B I S N Co. 1 case specie, 1 tin specie, 1261 cases soap 200 bags dry dates, 35 packages Turkish sovereigns.

S.S. Narkunda from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—671 bars silver, 2 boxes sovereigns, 5 cases gold dollars, 13 boxes gold, 1 box silver dollers.

S S Iran from Persian Gulf Agents Persian, Gulf steam N. Co.:—44 bales Attari, 440 bags gum, 11 bales specie, 64 bags A Kernel.

KOSMOS (Circular) TAXIMETERS

1st and 2nd Class

Cannot be tampered with. In this respect we claim that they are quite different to the other Taximeters in Bombay.

They can be converted to Single Tariff in half an hour, when the time comes.

"KOSMOS" TAXIMETERS

TAXI OWNERS READ THIS

We hire these Meters out at -/10 per day,

We keep them in order Free of cost,

We will exchange them for Single Tariff Meters when the time comes.

SOLE AGENTS:

STEWART-JACKS (Motors), Ltd.

6 NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 5th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are clear except at Ambala where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is above the average at Hissar, but below it in the north of the division; night temperature is higher than usual at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and except at Mainpuri the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual at Agra and Allahabad; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is below the average at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and Surat. Day temperature is below normal at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is lower than usual in north Gujarat, east Kathiawar and Cutch. Bhuj records a minimum temperature of 45deg. which is 10 deg. below the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature below the average at Khandwa but above it at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly damper than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is higher than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks. Weather has remained dry except at Rawalpindi which reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula, but fine clear weather prevails generally over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th February 1921.

The western depression has given local snow in Kashmir with a few falls of rain or snow in the Northwest Frontier Province, the east and north Punjab and the Kumaon Hills.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Simla three quarters of an inch. Srinagar one and a half, and Cherat a quarter.

The newspapers voicing the Burmese opinion, consider that the non-official members of the Burma Legislative Council are nominated and not elected. Deliberations of the Council on the reforms question will not be representative, nor bind the people of the Province.

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HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED ABO TION BY A DOCTOR.

FURTHER HEARING.

Empe r v. D'Silva.

(Before Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

The further hearing of this trial in which Dr. D'Silva is charged with having caused the abortion of one Dorothy Barwick and also charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, by causing her death was continued on Friday.

Mr. R. D. Wadia with the Advocate-General and Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S G. Velinkar appeared for the accused.

DR. GADIALI'S EVIDENCE.

In continuation of the examination-in-chief of Dr. Ghadiali he said that in his opinion Miss Barwick must have been carrying between 3 and 4 months. In the second *post mortem* examination he examined all the organs of the body. When there was great haemorrhage the first thing was to put pressure on the abdomen and stop the bleeding by plugging it. It does not require extraordinary skill. It could be done with the hands alone or with the aid of instruments, if there be time and they were available. The plug might be made of gause or in cases of emergency a clean woolen bandage would be sufficient. He did not find any signs of plugging in the case. The haemorrhage was not very severe. From the examination made by him, the haemorrhage must have been recent. Severe haemorrhage could not last more than an hour or hour and a half, as it would cause a patent's death within that time. The severe haemorrhage must have taken place recently within an hour or an hour and a half from her death. From the examination made by him in his opinion the abortion could not have been natural. He arrived at this conclusion by a process of exclusion. An abortion might be cause naturally or artificially. By natural means, he meant on account of some disease or a shock or an accident. By artificial means he meant general violence, local violence or administration of drugs. He excluded general violence as he did not find any signs of violence on the body. Local violence might be done by unskilled or skilled hands. If there was an unskilled person trying to procure an abortion he would very likely injure the parts. A skilled person might procure abortion without producing any local injury. He eliminated administration of drugs for the reason that no drugs or combination of drugs in the p macopia could produce an abortion in such a healthy woman, unless it might be caused by such an overdose as to poison or endanger human life. He found no local violence and no poison. He found no marks of irritation on the mucous membrane of any organ. The contents of the stomach were sent to the chemical analyser for report. He had examined the mucous membrane of the stomach. He found no trace of poison there. The chemical analyser's report was then read out showing that no abortion drug was found nor any traces of poison discovered in the content.

If the woman had walked up to the dispensary she could not have had severe haemorrhage prior to for then she could not have walked up to the dispensary. He had a portion of the spleen enlarged but it was so little that it could not have caused the abortion. If she were cold and clammy that indicated that she had lost more blood than was necessary. It was the beginning of a serious condition. Neglect in keeping a patient warm would to a certain extent result in her death. If a patient were in a condition of collapse he would not think of removing such a patient. The cold and clammy condition might be due to a shock from haemorrhage. A patient in a condition of collapse felt cold and clammy Cold breath was due to insufficiency of blood to keep the body warm. Removing a patient who was in that condition would hasten her That was elementary knowledge. Removing such a patient and without taking any means to keep her warm would hasten the death of such a patient. In a case of haemorrhage of such a kind a patient would toss about. That was common medical knowledge. The effect of such a tossing about was to further weaken the heart and weaken her and the ultimate effect of it would be her death. In such a condition the head should be lower than the feet. That was common medical knowledge. Dr. D'Silva had not supplied any report as to what he had done. The doctor never came near me. Both Sergeant Young and Miss Page had come to him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In his cross-examination he said that he took his degree of L.M. & S. in 1909, about 12 years ago. He took his L.R.C.P. London in 1911. He did not take any special degree for midwifery. He had done midwifery work in London where he was a *Locum Tenens*. I was there for a year and a half after his return to India he worked in the Parsi hospital. He never kept warm blankets in his dispensary. He did not know of any other doctor keeping warm blankets in his dispensary. He did not keep hot water bottles. But empty bottles could be used as hot water bottles. He did not keep hot water ready in his dispensary. He did not know of any doctor keeping hot water ready at all times. Sometimes justifiable abortion has to be caused to save life. He had never done it himself. It depended upon the methods used as to what length of time it would take. By the quickest method it could be done in two hours or an hour and a half. Ordinarily aeneathetics would be used. For that purpose assistance of another person was necessary. The deceased was a *prima para*. Abortions might be spontaneous and intentionally induced. He knew of Eadon's manual of midwifery. It was one of the standard books. He did not agree with Eadon when he said that in case of prima para, one in seven terminated in spontaneous abortion. Taylor was a well-known authority. Counsel read a passage from Taylor's medical jurisprudence. He did not agree with Taylor when he said that one in seven terminated in abortion. He did not agree with the proposition that abortion occurred more frequently in the third month. Counsel read a passage from Eadon to show that abortions occurred far more frequently in the third than in any month. He did not agree with that. Abortion could take place in any month. He agreed with the proposition that causes of spontaneous abortions were very numerous. One of the causes of enlarged spleen was due to malaria. Large doses of quinine were taken for malaria. Malaria was by far the most common cause of an enlarged spleen. He agreed that malarial fever could be transferred from the mother to the foetus and so was syphilis. He agreed that of all systematic causes of abortion the most important and common cause was syphilis. He agreed with the statement that an extremely frequent cause of abortion and that too without marked syphilitic symptoms was syphilis. It was common knowledge that a mother would often bear no marks of syphilis. There was no blood examination in this case. For the detection of presence or absence of syphilis it was not necessary to examine it bacteriologically. He laid more stress upon his own observation and the history of the patient and the symptoms shown by the patient and on the changes produced by the deceased in the organs than either a bacteriological or miscroscopic examination.

Counsel: Are you able to give your definite opinion that abortion was not due to malaria or syphilis, in this case.

Witness: I am definite that it was not due to malaria but as regards syphilis I am in doubt as I did not notice the foetus.

Counsel: One of the common causes of spontaneous abortion is mental excitement.

Witness: Yes.

Shock, fear, dancing too much, drinking too much etc. were also common causes

Counsel: Are you in a position to give a definite opinion that abortion in this case was not spontaneous and due to one of these causes.

Witness: I cannot say definitely. In spontaneous or natural abortion bleeding was slight at first. It commenced before the expulsion of the foetus. Slight bleeding might last even for a week, or a few days or a few hours. It all depended upon the strength of the contraction In the present case the pregnancy was nearer three months than four. It happened that sometimes after the expulsion of the foetus the whole of the placenta did not come away. In that case there would be more bleeding. If there was slight bleeding it would not prevent a woman from going about or attending to her duties. In spontaneous abortions there was sometimes very little or no bleeding and in some cases there would be excessive bleeding. Assuming that bleeding had come on, moving about in a victoria or walking about would increase it. The witness's answers as to drugs were as regards drugs known to British pharmacopia. There were several drugs on the Indian market not known to British pharmacopia which were reputed to cause abortion. A drug if absorbed would not be found on chemical analyser a drug would be absorbed in the system if it were taken some 24 or 48 hours before the examination. In the present case all that he said was that no irritant drug was administered within 24 to 48 hours of the examination.

The witness was then cross-examined on various technical points.

Counsel: Can you give a definite opinion that the woman was aborted between 7 and 8-45 p.m.?

Witness: I cannot.

Continuing the witness said that the detachment of placenta was caused by mechanical means.

During the employment of mechanical means any movement in the part of the patient would enhance or cause laceration. If the pain was not severe the patient wou'd not move about.

Counsel: The absence of laceration o abrasion in this case enhances the chances of abortion being spontaneous?

Witness: Yes it makes it more probable.

Counsel: Do you give it as your definite opinion that this abortion could not have been caused by the woman herself by mechanical means.

Witness: He could not.

Counsel: Your reason please.

Witness: Because to produce abortion in a healthy woman a perforation of the membrane as detachment of the placenta would be necessary to expel the foetus.

Continuing the witness said that she could not have done it without causing any injury or marks. It might happen by a lucky coincidence. The reason he gave just above was not conculsive. It might have been caused by drug taken within 24 to 48 hours before her death.

He did not suggest that in the present case pressure was not put on the uterus. The gauze he referred to was the common sterilized gauze. He kept a packet of gauze in his dispensary. He had midwifery practice, but to an ordinary medical person might not keep such a gauze. In absence of gauzer cotton wool would do. It would not come cut on account of haemorrhage if pluffed hard. Pluffing hard was an art. It ought to be known to every medical man.

A woman who had malaria would be a normally healthy woman. In the case of collapse, brandy, coffee and strychirine would be proper things to give what dose of liquor strychnine should be given was a matter of opinion. If a patient be put on a band stretcher as was done in this case, her ages would naturally be higher than the head. To Court the witness said that the expulsion of the foetus in this case was due to contraction and not to the use of instruments.

DR. EASDON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Easdon, House Surgeon in Bai Motlabai Hospital was the next witness examined. He deposed to his sending the stretcher from the J. J. Hospital for the deceased woman. She was in a state of collapse when she was brought to the hospital. She was not unconscious but she was throwing herself about, pulseless and cold. She was dying from haemorrhage. She must have been in that extreme condition for half an hour. She was groaning the whole time. His condition was hopeless from the outset. They took every possible steps to revive her. She died at 9-35 p m. He did not know Dr. D'Silva. He did not receive any note about the case, nor any information, nor any report or message about her condition. When a patient was sent by one doctor to another doctor or to a hospital it was the usual practice to send a note as to what treatment, if any, had been given to him or what she was suffering from. The more serious a case was the more necessary was it for such a precaution. From the examination made by him the cause of the collapse was the haemorrhage following an abortion. He did not find any plugging. There was nothing special about it. He did not consider it difficult. It was taught to the students as it was the most reliable in stopping haemorrhage. He had done it in 100 cases. He had never known it to fail. The woman appeared to be perfectly healthy.

The doctor was then examined on the condition of the deceased and the symptoms and indications which, according to the witness led him to conclude that the abortion was not spontaneous. He was also asked about the effects of moving a patient who was in the condition that the woman was and the precautions that ought to have been taken in such a case.

In his cross-examination he said that he did not keep any private dispensary and he had no knowledge of the equipment of a private dispensary. He had never seen the stretcher sent He was told that there were no bloodmarks on the stretcher and that the cotton sheet wrapped round her had no bloodmarks on her. He did not see if there was a white cotton sheet also. The hospital kept satine solutions for injections ready made.

Counsel: You want certain drugs to prepare it, don't you?

Witness: A tea spoonful of salt to a pint of water is all that is necessary.

Continuing, the witness said that it was usual for doctors to send a note with the patient. He had received many such notes. The last occasion on which he received such a note was only three days ago. He remembered a case of urgency in which a note had been sent. He never considered plugging a difficult thing.

The witness was then cross-examined o somewhat similar lines as the last witness.

SATURDAY'S HEARING.

SERGEANT YOUNG'S EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Young was the fourth witness called on behalf of the prosecution. In his examination-in-chief he stated he knew Miss Barwick for one and four months. He knew her well. He saw her last at 10-20 p.m. on the 8th November. She was in good health then. He met her at the Colaba Railway Station. She came home in a gharry with him. Her intention was to go to Ahmedabad. But she did not go there on that day. He did not know whether she went to her work on the morning of the 9th. He intended to marry her. He first heard of her death on the morning of the 10th of November. He went to the J. J. Hospital and thence to Bai Motlibai Hospital. He saw Dr. Gadiali. A chest of drawers belonging to her was searched in the presence of Panchas. This photograph shown to witness was found in it. The photograph was identified by her brother as being that of Dr. D'Silva. In his cross-examination, he said that the deceased went to live with Miss Ham about the 25th of October. She told him that she was constantly getting touches of fever. She stayed with Miss Ham for a week. She started work from the first of November. He saw her on 7th November at about 9-15 p.m. In his re-examination he said that she was perfectly well at that time

MISS PAGE'S DEPOSITION.

Miss Page said she was a telephone operator. She knew the accused for a long time. She last saw Miss Barwick alive on the night of 9th November. She could not say in what condition Miss Barwick was as she was not on speaking terms with her. She last saw her on the morning of the 9th of November. She was then doing her hair. She heard of Miss Barwick's death on the morning of the 10th. She went to the J. J. Hospital. She saw Sergeant Young and Dr Gadiali there. She also saw the dead body of Miss Barwick. She had not seen Miss Barwick bring any medicine bottles or pills in her room. Nor had she seen her takin any medicine or pills during the month October.

Counsel: During the month of Octobe had you any reason to believe she was ill

Witness hesitates to answer.

The Court: Why do you hesitate to ans wer the quest'on?

Witness: No.

In her cross-examination she said she ha quarrelled with Miss Barwick a month ago. They were not on speaking terms. On the morning of the 9th she did not speak to Miss Barwick. She had told her witness about her condition. It was three days after that that she had the quarrel She knew of Miss Barwick's going to Miss Ham's to live in October. Miss Barwick used to get fever sometimes.

SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

Itha, a Hindu woman, who was in the service of Miss Barwick and Miss Page, said that she was in their service for about seven months. The witness was a married woman and went to her own house at night. She knew Sergeant Young. He used to come every Sunday afternoon to see the deceased The witness used to go to work on Sunday the whole day. She saw her last about Diwali time. Miss Barwick had two or three days holidays. The last day she saw her was at 9-30 a.m. She was in good health then. She used to go to work every day and was never ill even for a day. The last time the witness saw Miss Barwick was at 9-30 a.m. when the deceased went to her wo k and said that she would return at 6 p.m. The witness and Miss Barwick left together. She was with her till the Sailor's Home. She did not see Miss Barwick again. She heard of her death two days after.

In cross-examination she said that Miss Page dressed first on the morning of the 9th and went upstairs to Mr. Christmas. Miss Page dressed in the presence of the witness and she helped her. (The witness was shown a pink petticoat). The petticoat belonged to Miss Barwick. She could not say if the deceased had worn it that day. When the witness returned again at 6 p.m. that day she did not do Miss Barwick's bed, though she used to do her bed every day. The deceased had told the witness not to do her bed and that she would do it herself when she came home. The witness had gone to the deceased's room in the morning. The witness could not say why the deceased told her not to make her bed. The witness had no conversation with any one after Miss Barwick's death. When Miss Page told her about Miss Barwick's death, she asked Miss Page as to what was the cause of her death and Miss Page said that she did not know.

MRS. NELMES EXAMINED.

Mrs. Nelmes who was the next witness examined said her husband was in the Chamber of Commerce. Her mother lived with them. Her mother was a night operator in the Telephone Company. She knew Miss Barwick. On the 9th of November between 2 and 3 p.m. she was returning with her mother and baby in a tramcar from Fort. She last saw Miss Barwick alive on 9th November near Bori Bunder that afternoon. She knew the accused since January 1920. When she last saw Miss Barwick in the afternoon of the 9th, she was in a gharry with the accused. The accused saw them and raised his hat and wished them. Miss Barwick was sitting by his side. She spoke to the accused after he had raised his hat to the witness and then she looked towards the tramcar. The gharry and the tram both stopped. The deceased got out of the gharry, stood near it and spoke to the accused. When the tram started she saw Miss Barwick going away from the gharry. The witness' mother asked the witness to whom she was wishing and the witness told her that she had nodded to the accused and the witness then pointed Miss Barwick out to her mother. Miss Barwick looked quite well. She heard of Miss Barwick's death on the morning of the 11th November. The witness happened to be in the Mazagon Police Court in a case of her own. Her husband met Inspector O'Brien and mentioned to him what the witness knew.

In his cross-examination she said that she knew of Dr. Silva's arrest from the papers. The witness did not know the police were making inquiries in the case. She happened to be in Court on the 20th day of January and she made a statement to Inspector O'Brien about 4 p.m. That was after the hearing of the case against the accused had been finished. She was examined as a witness the next day on the 21st. Her husband and mother were not examined. When she saw Miss Barwick and the accused on the day when the witness was in the tramcar the gharry was close enough to enable her to recognise the accused and the deceased. There was not much traffic between the victoria and the tram. The deceased was on the accused's left. She saw them through the front door of the tram. The gharry pulled up right in the middle of the road. The tram halted at the shed. The witness had turned round. She did not see in what direction Miss Barwick went after she had got out, nor the direction in which the gharry went.

Counsel: How do you fix the 9th as the date on which you saw her.

Witness: Because there was only one day between the date I saw her and the day on which I heard of her death.

Continuing, the witness said that she did not communicate this information to the police as she neber had the chance and she did not know how to do it. Her husband was the son of a sub-inspector of Police.

Mrs. Nolan, the mother of Mrs. Nelmes, was then, examined to corroborate her daughter as to what took place on the afternoon of the 9th of November last.

MRS. CONNOR DEPOSED.

Mrs. Connor said that she was a clerk in the Bombay Telephone Company. She knew Miss Barwick. She was under her. On 9th November she was given a holiday. It was a Bank Holiday and it was her turn. She had applied for a week's leave on the 1st of November but she came on the 2nd and got it cancelled.

J. PINK'S DEPOSITION.

Joseph Pink deposed that he knew Dr. D'Silva for a few years. On the evening of the 9th of November at 8 p.m. he went to the accused's dispensary. Everett was with him. They went to the hall as Everett was with him, they went to the hall as Everett wanted to get some medicine. They remained there for about 10 minutes. The accused came out and asked them to go to the J. J. Hospital to get an ambulance. The accused said "Go to Dr. Easdon and ask him for an ambulance." The accused came out of his consulting room. He did not see the doctor's compounder DeSouza. The doctor did not tell them why the Ambulance was wanted. He had his coat off and shirt sleeves tucked up. He did not give them any further information. He did not given them any note, nor did he ask us to make any report to Dr. Easdon. He told them to go in a gharry. They went to the hospital in the gharry. They saw Dr. Easdon and the doctor directed them to Dr. MacGregor. Everett spoke to Dr. Easdon. The witness did not hear what Everett said to Dr. Easdon. They got the ambulance. The witness paid Rs. 10 by way of deposit. They went back to the dispensary in the gharry. The ambulance was brought by *hamals*, when they returned he could not see where the doctor was.

Continuing, the witness said that after they had returned Dr. D'Silva asked them if they had got the ambulance and they told him that the hamals were bringing it. The ambulance arrived about 10 or 15 minutes after. Dr. D'Silva asked the witness and Everett to assist him and put the patient on the stretcher. The stretcher was not taken inside. The patient was in the operating room. They went inside to help the lady. She was lying on the sofa. The lady wished "Good night" to the witness. She did not say anything else. She looked worried. She was moving about. She appeared as if she were in pain. He recognised her as Miss Barwick. He knew her for a couple of years. He had met her at a dance once. He had seen her on more than one occasion at the accused's dispensary. He had seen her about eight or nine months before 9th November he had seen her at the accused's dispensary. He, Everett and the docter helped her in carrying her to the stretcher. She asked then where they were sending her. The witness said that they were sending her to the hospital. She said that she did not wish to go to the hospital. The doctor did not say anything.

They placed her on the stretcher. There were no hot-water bottles nor any blankets. He did not remember whether any attempt were made to put her legs higher than her head. A coloured sheck was placed over her. The doctor told the hamals to take her to the hospital. The witness did not accompany her, neither did Everett. He did not see the doctor going with it. The doctor did not in his presence give any report or note to the hamals. The witness and Everett and the doctor came back to the hall. After a few minutes he and Everett left. The doctor said the girl was very ill. The doctor was a bit worried.

The Court: What do you mean by saying "a bit worried?

The witness: He seemed to be thinking of something. He was not inclined to talk.

He heard of Miss Barwick's death the next day at 3 p.m. He saw the doctor on the 11th of November in his dispensary at 8 or 8-30 a.m. He and Everett sat in the hall. Inspector Ferne was there. A little while after Inspector Ferguson came there. He too went in the consulting room. Then they all went to the police station. There he gave his evidence. The sofa in the consulting room was like a table. It had a cane bottom.

In his cross examination the witness said that the sofa had no sides, no mattress and no cushion. It had a pillow. He saw a table there and he saw a number of bottles on the table and nothing else. They went to the police station in a gharry because they were asked to go there by Inspector Ferne. At the police station Inspector Ferguson asked him to give his statement and he did so. Ferguson took down his statement. The doctor was there at the time. Everett was also asked to make a statement. He did not hear anyone asking the doctor for a statement. The witness did not see the doctor write down his statement was taken. Everett was not left together. The doctor was in a different room. The witness was in one room when his statement was taken Everett was not there. The witness was present when Everett's statement was taken. The doctor was not present when their statements were taken. The witness got home at about 10-30 p.m. He had gone to the dispensary on the 11th with Everett as Everett wanted to take medicine. The witness's recollection as to the incidents that took place on the 9th was not as clear at the present time as it was when he gave his evidence in the police court. The statement in the police court that he did not see the compounder there and a few patients waiting about was true. It was true that the accused said that he wanted ambulance for a patient who was sick. The ambulance was a wheeled ambulances. He could not say whether the stretcher could be wheeled inside through the door. In lifting Miss Barwick they took every precaution to lift her up gently. He went to the doctor's dispensary often. He had never seen any hot water bottles, nor blankets kept there, nor any warm women's clothing. He had not seen any *chula* there. It was true as stated by him in the police court that the doctor said "take the ambulance to the hospital and he left. When Miss Parwick was removed there were a number of people in the dispensary. The Bai Motli bai Hospital was just across the road. The coloured sheet was given, he believed, by the compounder. The doctor usually left at 9 p.m., and she resided at Mazgaon, about 15 or 20 minutes' walk from the dispensary. The doctor had a private dispensary. It was not a hospital.

Mr. Boccaro, the Registrar of the Bombay Medical Council, was then examined to prove that the accused was a qualified medical gentleman holding the degree of L. M. & S. and that his name was registered.

EVERETT EXAMINED.

Everett, the next witness, was asked as to what took place at the doctor's dispensary on the night of the 9th of November when he went there with Pink.

The witness in his cross-examination was asked as to the statements made by him in the Police Court to the effect that the lady was cold and clammy, that she was conscious and was speaking to Pink and that when the lady was brought out he smelt, he thought brandy and that during the five minutes that he was in the dispensary before going for the ambulance he did not hear any groans or any moans. The witness stated that those statements were true.

After the cross-examination of the witness had finished, his Lordship addressed Mr. Wadia and said that he had not specified in the charge, though he was not bound to specify, where the alleged illegal operation took place. Whether it was the prosecution case that it took place in the dispensary or at some other place. The evidence undoubtedly assumed a different aspect according as one or the other was the case.

Mr. Wadia said that he would make a statement about it on Monday morning.

His Lordship said that there was also another point and that was how soon after such an operation took place, supposing it was successful, under ordinary circumstances, could a patient be removed. No evidence has been adduced on that medical point.

Mr. Wadia said that he would recall the medical gentlemen and examine tmem on that point.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1921.

BEFOR THE HON. THE CHEIF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AFTE THE APPELLATE SIDE WORK ISOVER FOR DISMISSAL.

44-20—729—19—Mans H M and Co, Assaram Narsi v Tricumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga and Sayani.

4-21—130—20—Motichand and D, Mahamadally Abdulalli Rajkotwalla v Hibtoolabhai Abdullabhai and ors, Batu J and M. Manch and N.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

15-25—1657-19—Motichand and D, Manilal Motilal a firm v Vishwambharlal Kishorilal a firm, Wadia G and Co.

17—20—485-17—Tyabji D and Co, Ramrattan

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Motilal a firm v Pudumrai Fulchand and anr, Madh K and Ch.

48-20—119-20—Shroff and V, Messrs Need and Co. a firm v J S Mody, Little and Co.

56-20—102-19—Surajmal and Co, Ithu Nathajee Inglia v Rajaram Lakhmaji and Co a firm, Rustomji and Gin.

35-20—1649-18—Mirza M and M, Laxman Gowrari Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B and Co.

57-20—1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Venechand Rajpal and ors v Lukhmichand Maneckchand, Edg G W and Co.

58-20—2090-20—Kanga and S, Abdul Hoosein Mulla Rasulji and anr v Ismail Wahed and anr, Rustomji and Gin.

59-20—1691-19—N C Dalal and Co, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Craw B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR JUISCTE MATT

In the Di ion Court No. 49.

SUMMRY S T FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

255-21—Dubash and Co, P V Doshi and Co a firm v Nagji Ghellabhai a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES RENT SUITS.

3207-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Framrose Dinshaw Taraporewalla and ors v Kavasji Jamshedji Kapadia and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

3408-20—Mantri and Co, Khodabux Sheriar Irani v Pascoal Korea.

3425-20—Shamrao M and H, Jivraj Chapsey Walji v Murlidhar Harichand Rosal and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

3272-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavaty v Damodar Vithoba, N C Dalal and Co.

3273-20—Dalpatray F and D, Dayal Goculdas and Co a firm v Narsi Nagji and Co a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3274-20—Captain and V, Shankerlal Chunilal a firm v Shivram Goculdas Raja a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

2639-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdulla Abdul Rahim v Shaikh Ramzan Shaik Baxan and ors.

2736-20—Motichand and D, Narzerali Gigabhai v Mahomedbhai Karimbhai and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2863-20—Tyabjee D and Co, Venilal Vijzhukhandas v Jamnadas Purbhudas and ors, Payne and Co.

3049-20—Matu J and M, Messrs H E Bode and Sons a firm v Messrs Coutts and Co a firm, Smetham B and L.

3060-20—Soonderdas and Co, Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhai v Henry Cooper, Manilal and Kher.

3066-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Maneckji Sorabji Mistry v Rameshwar Cherkrit Purdeshi.

3082-20—Soonderdas and Co, Nomanbhai Mulla M Soolubhaiji Poonawalla v Joseph Francis Borges.

3083-20—Jamsetji R and D, Abdoolabhai Jivaji and ors v Deldar Jehangir and ors.

3085-20—Amarchand and M, Shamdas Hiranand and ors v Gopaldas Meghraj, Captain and V.

3206-20—Wadia G and Co, Framji Sorabji Divecha and anr v Shanker Pandurang and anr, Mulla and M.

3302-20—Mans H M and Co, Framroz Merwanji Mehta v G Mills and anr.

3303-20—Sham M and H, Venilal Bhaichandbhai v Balaram Pandurang, In person.

3304-20—Tyabji D and Co, Jivanchand Dharamchand v Kunderji Kapurchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

3306-20—Sham M and H, Venilal Bhaichandbhai Mehta v Motilal Ichhal, Motichand and D.

3307-20—Tyabji D and Co, Jivanchand Dharamchand v Bhugwanlal Madhowdas a firm, Payne and Co.

3335-20—Tyabji D and Co, Ramdas Jasraj v Ramchandra Ram Gopal, Dharamsi & Co.

3362-20—Wadia G and Co, Western India Cotton Co Ltd v Messrs Popatlal Parbhudas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

3363-20—Pandia and Co, Joao Marino D'Almeida v J V Pereira.

3364-20—Pandia and Co, Joao Marino D'Almeida v A J D'Silva.

3365-20—Pandia and Co, Joao Marino D'Almeida v Latif Babakazi.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

1ST DAY BIG MEETING.

STARSHOT WINS THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.

The Bombay big races began yesterday when a very large attendance assembled to witness the eight events on the programme The stands presented an animated scene being packed to overflowingly an enthusiastic assemblage of sporting people. Great interest was evinced in the two most important events of the day, the Bombay City Plate, and the Innovation Plate. Roubaix who was considered a moral certainty in the Bombay City Plate was defeated by Starshot owned by Mr. J. C. Gaulstaun of Calcutta. He is a five years old horse by Sunstar—Kitty Mildoon. Great excitement prevailed at the finish and construction was visible on the face and consternation was visible on the face vincible.

The first division of the Fort Plate, mile, for horses in the 3rd division was the first event on the card. In this race large field was out. Several candidates attracted the fancy of punters but a rank outsider, St. Agnes Eves, won paying the handsome divident of Rs. 497. The second division of the same plate also saw a large field out. In this race the public was more fortunate as Piccalo a well fancied horse won handsomely from Spearwood. Millmount the favourite secured third place.

The Broome Plate of 5 furlongs for horses of the 3rd Division was a terms race for horses that have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 since March 1918. This was properly speaking a match between Caraway and Eager To, though eleven contestants started. Caraway beat Eager To by the short margin of a neck. Though the entry was large and promising in the Importer's Plate it was reduced to six starters only. The distance was 1½ miles and Mirsi Lal was made a strong favourite. The race proved an exciting one as Misri Lal and Gadtuna made a great finish and dead heated. Brown rode a great race on Gadtuna.

The Dealer's Plate for Arabs in the and 2nd Divisions attracted a small field this year. Diving to the death of Mr. Ali bin Talib Khundil was scratched leaving 9 contestants to fight the issue. Dartmoor enamoured the bulk of supporters. Koushan however, was out to win this time and took no risk from the start. He won a great race, smoothering his rivals completely.

St. Quinn and Unitoi declined in the Bombay City Plate. Roubaix absorbed all attention though some fancied Good Health, Plaxtol and Starshot. From a beautiful start they were sent on level terms and from the start Starshot was determined to make Roubaix run for all he was worth. Starshot entered the straight well ahead of the field; Roubaix made a vigorous challenge, and like the great horse. he is passed everything like the wind but Starshot had secured too great an advantage and could not be overtaken by the great Roubaix who just missed being there by a length. Starshot was receiving 2 stones from the great horse and made the pace very fast. The timing was a record one as 2.5 has never been done here. Though beaten Roubaix was by no means disgraced by his defeat yesterday. He still remains the greatest horse in India.

The Innovation Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 1st Division was the next biggest event of the day. Quarryman, Verge and Vallance were favourites and many fancied Aleli. Vallance and Aleli were never in it. Mr. R. R. S.'s pair finished first and second and Nerge not a bad third.

Mechanic won the last race handsomely Resident, Diamond King and Anaiza disappointed a large following.

W. Evans, the well known Australian jockey, now a trainer, has arrived in Bombay and is at present a free lance. The Bombay public are quite delighted to see Evans here again as he was a very popula jockey in his days. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in securing a riding license as he can still scale a good weight and is undoubtedly one of the best horsemen who ever visited India.

An announcement in the press notifies that the public will in future be charged Rs. 2 instead of Re. 1 to enter the paddock. This enhancement of fee may be interpreted in two ways: either the Turf Club is further anxious to swell its ever more sing revenue or it aims at excluding the public from the sacred precincts. This was a small privilege that was allowed the public and it is regrettable that it will in future be denied to many who will find Rs. 3 prohibitive enough and not worth the cost.

The successful jockeys were Orrel who rode two winners, Brown who also scored two wins, Rose, Easton, Townsend, Ruiz, and J. Flynn who won one race each. Orrel won the most important event of the afternoon in great style. Brown rode two capital races, especially the one on Gadtuna, for which he received anovation. The successful trainers were Byramjee who trained no less than four winners, E. C. Ramshaw, T. Ferguson (Jnr.) T. Ferguson (Snr.), P. J. Firth and A. Hayt who trained one winner each. I. Ferguson (Jnr. deserves credit for the manner he has trained Krushan, and Firth also deserves the same for avenging Scatwell's defeat in the King's Cup with his promising horse Starshot.

Ryramjee as usual bags the card and and is still leading trainer in Western India.

The following newly landed English Race Horses are for sale, they belong to Capt. J. B. Cautley:—

EIDERDOWN, br f, 3 years, by White Knight—Airashu.

ROBINA, b f, 2 years, by Buckstead—Lady Birdie.

AULIVIA, b f, 2 years, by Galloping Simon—Brown Plum.

SHORTHING, b f, 3 years, by Levanger—Proponent.

SOME SCRIBE, ch c, 3 years, by Poet Laureate—Another Attempt.

The above have all won races this year.

LADY RHEIMS, b f, 3 years, by Jackdaw—Pond Lily.

Ran 2nd to Crater at Birmingham this year.

FLYING CURIO, b m, aged, by Curio—Beeswing, will measure.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

TANSA PLATE.

Jockey Brown, the rider of "Dartmoor" was severely cautioned for boring and carrying out Karikata when nearing the Winning Post.

Details:—

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Kelso's ST AGNES EVE, 7-13, Orrel ... 1
Mr M H Sanjana's BEGGAR PRINCE, 9-0, Barden 2
Messrs Pine and Vernon's OREGON PINE, 8-11, Bowley 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' TOURNEY, 8-3, J J Meekings 4

Also ran:—Dialest 9-0, Archer 8-13, Footman 7-10, Marcodia 8-12, Jacky Firth 8-10, Flotelle 8-10, Maiden Palm 8-9, Kings Own 8-9, Gentle Saxon 8-8, Sugarey Sam 8-6, Midton 7-11, White Simon 7-9, Another Night 7-5, Hibernia 7-4.

Did not run:—Gavrelle.

The race:—They got away well together and when they settled down Jacky Firth breasted Oregon Pine, Beggar Prince and St Agnes Eve, they practically raced in this order till the 2nd furlong post where Dialect joined the leaders, St Agnes Eve then secured the rails and was first into the straight and leaving the field standing she won easily from Beggar Prince, Oregon Pine and Tourney. Won by 1¾ lengths, ¾ length, 1 length.

Favourite:—Midton.

Time:—1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 497-8; Places Rs. 128, 38-8 and 43-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 200-8; Places Rs. 49; 20-8 and 48.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr F G Kennedy's PICCOLO, 8-7, Rose ... 1
Mr P B Avasia's SPEARWOOD, 8-13, Wood 2
Mr Frank's MILLMOUNT, 8-11, Orrel ... 3
Mr Heath's KALOOLAH, 7-12, Donnelly ... 4

Also ran:—Mametz 9-8, Rivolette 9-5, Quartzite 9-2, Le Verguier 9-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-9, Japanese Pine 8-12, Elyra 8-10, Miss Goodenough 8-9, Leofric 8-7, Simon Grab 8-7, Trezidella 7-12, My Patsey 7-9, Lady Changeful 7-8, Arles 7-4, Troop Leader 7-0.

Did not run:—Lemon and White Poppy.

The race:—As soon as they were sent off, Piccolo raced to the front, with a 2 lengths' lead, attended by Kaloolah, My Patsey and Spearwood. Piccolo made every post a winning post and coming round the turn he left Spearwood in the cold to win by 1¾ lengths, Millmount came with a rush to place third a head behind, ¾ length between third and fourth.

Favourites:—Gipsy's Advice, Le Verguier and Piccolo.

Time:—1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 17-8, 61 and 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24-8; Places Rs. 11-8, 47-8 and 13.

Trainer:—E C Ramshaw.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. Terms for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr R R S's CARAWAY, 9-3, Brown 1
Mr N Begmahomed's EAGER TO, 9-3, Morris 2
Mr Kelso's HUON RIVER, 9-1, McPherson 3
Mr Darcy's ALLENSMORE, 8-10, Barnett 4

Aslo ran:—Barto 9-3, White Monday 9-1, Limehouse Light 9-1, White Poppy 9-1, Leicester Square 8-10, Precise 8-1, Pretty Margaret 8-1.

Did not run:—Gavrelle, Nerissa, South Star, Try All, Miss Goodenough, Piccolo, Prime Boy, Milk Maid and Gold Quartz.

The race:—Huon River jumped out of the barrier closely attended by Allensmore, on the rails were Caraway and alongside Eager To. They ran in this order practically throughout the journey, near home Caraway collared the leader and though Eager To showed fight he secured the verdict by a short neck, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.

Favourites:—Eager To and Caraway.

Time:—1 min. 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 11-8, 11 and 13-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 8, 6 and 8-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr T M Thaddeus' MISRI LAL, 9-0, Ruiz 1*
Mr R R S's GADTUNA, 8-4, Brown 1*
Mr J C Galstaun's GUNNING, 7-9, Orrel ... 3
Mossrs Hastings and Guthrie's THUNDER, 8-13, Bullock 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Silver Saint 9-6, Giacomi 8-8.

Did not run:—Red Quill.

The race:—When they appeared in sight Giacomi headed the field, Misri Lal was second and Gunning third, Thunder was last, they ran in this order from the 1 mile post to the 2nd furlong post where Giacomi was passed by Gunning, Misri Lal was then lying second, when they came into the straight Gadtuna ranged alongside Misri Lal and the pair passed Gunning in front of the stands, they both made a bid for victory and a keen struggle ensued, Misri Lal and Gadtuna could not be separated on the post, ¾ length, 2 lengths. Stakes divided.

Favourites:—Misri Lal and Gadtuna.

Time:—2 mins. 39 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15-8 and 15-8; Places Rs. 15-8 and 16.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-8 and 11; Places Rs. 9 and 10-8.

Trainers:— T Ferguson (Snr) and Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Heath's KRUSHAN, 9-8, J Flynn 1
Mr M Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN, 8-3, Easton 2
Messrs Ebrahimjee and Sursing's DOMINEER, 7-12, Morris 3
Mr S N Mahomed's KARIKATA, 8-13, Townsend 4

Also ran:—Red Cross 9-1, Dartmoor 9-4, Red Cross 9-1, Dowlat 8-3, Dunbar 7-13, Kitchener 7-12.

Did not run:—Khundil.

The race:—Krushan sprang out of the machine followed by Dunbar, Dartmoor and Dowlat, Karikata and Chieftain were far behind, the order was maintained till into the straight where Krushan sailed away, Dartmoor succumbed, and was overtaken by Chieftain and Domineer in turn. Krushan was never extended and won on the bit by 3 lengths from Chieftain, 1 length between second and third, a neck.

Favourite:—Dartmoor.

Time:—1 min. 49 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54; Places Rs. 26-8, 35-8 and 40-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 12-8, 16-8 and 16.

Trainer:—T Ferguson (Jnr).

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ milgs.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. Terms for Horses.

Mr J C Galstaun's STARSHOT, 7-9, Orrel 1
Mr M Goculdass' ROUBAIX, 9-7, Huxley 2
Mr J C Galstaun's CRENIDES, 8-0, Rose 3
Mr Kelso's PLAXTOL, 7-7, Lambert 4

Also ran:—First Flier 9-0, Our Stempen 8-11, Good Health 8-2, Splendid Spur 7-7.

Did not run:—Unitoi and St Quin.

The race:—A good start was witnessed Plaxtol led off at the beginning from Crenides, Splendid Spur and Starshot, at the 7-furlong post; Starshot secured the rails and led Crenides, Splendid Spur and Plaxtol, Roubaix was far behind in a rear position, at this juncture, Starshot kept in front and was first round the home turn followed by Crenides, here Roubaix made a determined challenge, but failed to overtake Starshot who won a well-timed race by 1 length, 1¼ lengths. Crenides was third and Plaxtol 2 lengths away fourth.

Favourite:—Roubaix.

Time:—2 mins. 5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 128-8; Places Rs. 24-8, 12-8 and 28.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs 13-8. 6-8 and 16.

Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr R R S's WAYNFLETE, 7-4, Townsend 1
Mr R H S's QUARRYMAN, 9-3, Brown ... 2
Mr M Goculdass' VERGE, 9-1, Ruxley ... 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER, 8-9, Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Camberley 8-9, Aleli 8-9, Not Much 8-8, Vallance 8-1, Cally 7-15, Dorania 7-8, Black Walnut 7-6.

Did not run:—Starshot.

The race:—Goldgainer was first into his strides and paced to Waynflete, Black Walnut and Quarryman. Aleli and Cally were last. Waynflete secured the command and took the rails, next was Verge and then came Quarryman, Waynflete maintained his position and brought the field into the straight, here Quarryman and Verge made their efforts, a ratling finish resulted between Waynflete and Quarryman in front of the stands, Waynflete survived to win by a short neck, 1¼ lengths, ¼ length.

Favourite:—Quarryman.

Time:—1 min. 15 2-5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 70 19 and 33-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 13, 11-8 and 15-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr M Goculdass' MECHANIC, 8-4, Easton 1
Messrs Captain and Jamsetjee's TIGER, 7-5, Rose 2
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's TIT BITS, 7-6, Bullock 3
Mr M Goculdass' FOUR ACES, 8-6, Herbert 4

Also ran:—Anaiza 9-6, Resident 9-4, Warminster 8-11, Dublin 7-3, Summerton 8-4, Diamond King 7-7.

Did not run:—Khundil and Andolis.

The race:—Four Aces made the pace hot, attended by Tit Bits and Warminster, Resident was fourth. At the 3rd furlong post Warmilster retired, the order was then Four Aces, Resident and Tit Bits, they entered the straight the order named here Four Aces, and Resident shot their bolts, Mechanic then challenged and pass the leaders to win from Tiger who came with a strong run to displace Tit Bits. Won by 2 lengths, a head, ¾ lengths.

Favourite:—Mechanic.

Time:—1 min. 24 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 21, 25-8 and 48.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 11-8, 12 and 25-8.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SATURDAY 5TH FEBUARY

KITREA WINS HARRINGTON PLATE

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA. Feb. 5.

THE AUCKLAND PLATE (DIV. II.)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicaps for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr. Evers' CHARMIO 8-12, Owner 1
Col. Smith and Lauder's ARTHUR OLEARY 8-10, Dobie 2
Mr. Snelgrove's ACQUAESOLIS, 8-9, Ritchie 3
Mr Southar's FOXTOR, 8-12. Walker 4

Also ran:—Ozorina 9-4, Leader 8-13, Adorable 8-12, Alian Daisy 8-10, Legends Double 8-10 ed 8-12, Spook 8-1, Glen Lusset 7-12, Sans Merci 7-12, Boyne Water 7-6, Sherwood Belle 7-0, Fraiding 7-0, Ladavon 7-0 ed 7-2.

Won by a short head, half a length between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 45 for a win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 39 for places.

Betting:—Fours Charmio and Arthur Oleary, sixes Adorable and Sans Merci, eights Leader, longer prices the others.

The race:—The start was wretched and half a dozen horses were badly off, Alien Daisy led in company with Legends Double with Glen Lusset rounding the bend. Arthur Cleary went to the van followed by Charmio, Aquaesolis and Foxtor, after a good race home Charmio just managed to win.

THE AUCKLAND PLATE (DIV. I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Mr. Raikut's FLYING FOE 8-4, Harrison 1
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON 8-11, Higgins 2
Mr. Tichborne's CAPE CLEAR 7-12, Meekings 3
Mr Sivan's FIFE, 9-9, Northmore 4

Also ran:—Marble Rock 9-1, Paganini 8-12, Rags 8-11, Queen Mary 8-9, Avon 8-8, Motringham 8-6, Silver Gift 8-5, Col. Chutney 8-3, Nautch Girl 8-3, Goldmine 8-0, Spanish Chestnut 7-13, Fiasco 7-10, Bishop's Button 7-0.

Won by ¾ length, a neck between second and third, ¾ length between third and fourth.

Time:—29 4/5 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 106 for a win, and Rs. 26, Rs. 19 and Rs. 117 for places.

Betting:—9 to 2 Simple Simon, fives Silver Gift and Flying Foe, sixes Myrian, eights Fire, fours Nautch Girl, longer prices the others.

The race:—The start was perfectly level and for a furlong horses ran level and then Nautch Girl showed out prominently, but by the time next furlong was covered, Flying Fox took it up followed by Spanish Chestnut and Simple Simon, Flying Foe won comfortably, Cape Clear came strong at finish and took it up third place.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 fur longs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. For maiden horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Conningham's ORTAGO 9-3, Dobie 1
Messrs Donetil and Page's KALKLOON, 7-12, Harrison 2
Mr Lauder's ASHBEDE, 9-1, Doy 3
Messrs. Howe and Sontar's CADDY, 9-1, Walker 4

Also ran:—Sensford 9-4, Victoria Cross 9-3, High Lite 9-3, More Trouble 9-1, Demen 9-1.

Won by ¼ length, a length between second and third, a short head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 12, 13 and 15.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Ortago, threes Kolkloon tens More Trouble, twelves Ashbede and Caddy, longer prices the others.

The race:—Ortago streaked out in front followed by Kilcloon, Ashbede and Caddy and they passed in that order.

THE HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. Highweight handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Dee's KITREA, 7-7, Meekings 1
Mrs Ever's LLANSINFRED, 8-5, Mason ... 2
Mr Donetil's POMPANO, 8-13, Harrison ... 3
Nawab of Dacca's GOLDEN SQUARE, 8-0, Shatwell 4

Also ran:—Pretty Girl 9-12, Allan Brig 8-12, Happy Iola 8-1, Grenatyon 7-10, Buckgrass 7-5, St Vagrant 7-5.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 1 length between second and third, 1¼ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 14 1/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 72; Places Rs. 17 and 41.

Betting:—Threes Golden Square, 7 to 2 Allan Brig, fours Llansinfred, fives, Kitrea, longer prices the others.

The race:—Glenavon was left, Golden Square started last but one, Llansinfred was quickest off slips and let at a smart pace with Pompano and Kitrea behind. Kitrea got on terms with the leader near distance and going on won easily.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Ever's LIMTON, 7-12, Mason 1
Mr Alibo's SOLO BRIDGE, 8-7, Shatwell 2
Mr Low's ST NATHEY, 8-7, Young 3
Mr. Douetil's Poseidon, 7-5, Bond 4

Also ran:—Roncevaux 9-0, Coryphee 8-1, Porringer 7-5.

Won by 1¼ lengths, 1¾ lengths between second and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 24 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 18 and 67.

Betting:—Twos Limton, threes St Nathey, and Coryphee, sixes Poseidon, longer prices the others.

The race:—Rencevaux led for a furlong, then Coryphee took it up Chief followed by Limton who forged ahead at a half mile post and leading for journey won comfortably.

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Soutar's LADY VICTORINE, 8-6, Walker 1
Mr Lauder's SOVIET, 9-0, Fozard 2
Mr Thomas' JACK, 9-12, Pullin 3
Mr Elliot's WOLFRAM, 9-5, Northmore ... 4

Also ran:—Pick of the Bunch 9-2, Bachelor's Prospect 8-8, Golden Treasure 8-7, Golden Stream 8-5, Tete Monte 8-3, Synai 8-2, Dehra Dun 8-1, Galley Law 8-0, Gibberish 7-8.

Won by ¾ length, 1 length between second and third, 1¼ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 121; Places Rs. 50, 155 and 28.

Betting:—Twos Wolfram, fours Gibberish, sixes Pick of the Bunch, eights Jack and Lady Victorine, longer prices the others.

The race:—Bachelor's Prospect and Synai led together for a half journey, then Lady Victorine took it up followed by Soviet and Jack. Lady Victorine had spfficient left to stall off Soviet's challenge and win.

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Raikat's BARSEN, 8-11, O'Brien 1
Mr Ghose's ONE TOO MANY, 7-10, Grace 2
Mr Mullik's VERLAND ROSE, 8-8, Hutchins 3

Also ran:—Feathered Life 9-0, Quarterly 8-13, Hurdy Gurdy 8-9, Little Bridge 8-2, Argent 7-11, Chert 7-10, Shibowe 7-6.

Won by 1¼ lengths, a head between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 43 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 67; Places Rs. 23, 67 and 28.

Betting:—Sixes Barsen, sevens Chert, longer prices the others.

The race:—Chert and Hurdy Gurdy led together till three furlongs' post where both collapsed and Barsen shot to the front followed by One Too Many and Verland Rose, Barsen won easily.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

Students desirous of appearing at the examinations to be held by the Gujarat Vidyapith are hereby requested to see the principal of the National College at Marwari Vidyalaya, top floor, from 7 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. The date fixed for filling up the forms is 7th instant. Examinations, for the students of Matriculation, Inter Arts, B. A., and Inter Science and B. Sc. Examinations will commence from the 14th of March.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. V. MELBOURNE

HENDREN'S UNFINISHED 262

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

VICTORIA (Melbourne), Feb. 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 5.

The match between the M.C.C., and Melbourne began here to-day on a good wicket and before seventhousand spectaters. Hearne, Howell, Russell, Strudwick and Waddington were omitted from the English side. Mayne won the toss and he and the bowling of Douglas and Hitch. Mayne began confidently but with only thirteen runs on the board he lost to Sandford. Park the newcomer was missed by Rhodes at point, off Douglas before scoring. Rhodes also missed Mayne at point, off Douglas. Mayne gave a capital display until beaten completely by Hitch. Lunch was taken with a score 87 for four wickets.

Ryser, batted well for 104 minutes, his 45 including six fours. Davies who was making his *debet* in first class cricket gave an excellent display of forceful driving. He was missed by Hendren before scoring. McDonald and Grimmett made a prolonged stand for the last wicket, McDonald being particularly lively twice hitting Wilson out of ground for six. Bowling was stingless and the fielding after lunch was slack.

Bowling for the M.C.C., Hitch took four wickets for 28, Douglas three for 58, Parkin one for 50, Woolley one for 57, Wilson nought for 34, Rhodes one for 19.

Hobbs and Rhodes opened for the M.C.C., and when stumps were drawn for the day the score was 17 for the loss of Hobb's wicket.

SATURDAY'S PLAY

MELBOURNE, Feb. 5.

The weather was dull and there would be 17,000 spectators present, when the M. C. C. resumed batting to-day in their match against Victoria. Makepeace and Rhodes facing the bowling of Ryder and McDonald. The batsmen were cautious at the outset, Rhodes being especially slow, taking 74 minutes to get his 15. On Hendren's appearance, however, the pace livened, the Middlesex man setting about the bowling in a great style. His first fifty occupied 38 minutes. Especial features of his batting were his off-drives and leg play. The century appeared in 96 minutes, the last fifty having occupied only 37 minutes.

Lunch was taken with the score at 114 for three wickets, Hendren being 63 and Woolley 20.

On resuming, Woolley was dismissed with the fifth ball sent down. (114—4—20). Fender gave a poor display, being obviously uncomfortable. (142—5—10.) On Douglas' joining Hendren, however, a magnificent partnership ensued. Hendren continues to play magnificently. When 94, he was missed in the long-field. He registered his century in 115 minutes. When tea was taken the score was 249 for five wickets.

On resuming both continued to bat in an aggressive style and the 300 appeared in 233 minutes, the last fifty having occupied 23 minutes. The subsequent fifty took only quarter of an hour. Hendren completed his second century after batting 214 minutes and was accorded a great ovation. Then, amidst great enthusiasm, he lashed out and collected twenty runs off one over, including two sixes.

When the stumps were drawn for the day the M. C. C. had scored 445 runs for five wickets.

A RECORD.

"Pat" Hendren celebrated his birthday to-day, in great style. He batted altogether 259 minutes for his unfinished 262 which included thirty fours and three sixes. His score apart from being his highest in first class cricket is a record for England against Victoria.

Scores:—

VICTORIA.

Mayne, b Hitch	27
Sandford, b Bitch	3
Park, c Hendren, b Douglas	2
Ryder, c and b Douglas	54
Ponsford, c Parkin, b Woolley	6
Keating, c Douglas, b Hitch	15
Ferguson, c Dolphin, b Hitch	6
Ellis, st Dolphin, b Parkin	8
Davies, c Dolphin, b Douglas	61
Grimmett, not out	31
McDonald, b Rhodes	42
Extras	13
Total	268

M. C. C.

Hobbs, c Ellis, b Ryder	12
Rhodes, l-b-w, b McDonald	15
Makepeace, c Ryder, b McDonald	3
Hendren, not out	252
Woolley, b Ryder	20
Fender, c Ryder, b McDonald	10
Douglas, not out	112
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts)	445

DROWNING FATALITY.

The Corner held an inquest, touching the death of John Shilling, aged 35, working as head foundryman on the s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind. The deceased was missed on Wednesday by the assistant, and subsequently his body was found flouting in the sea, near the mole. The deceased was liked by all and was a quiet sober man. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to drawing, but there was no evidence to show how he was drowned.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

The western depression has again given local snow in Kashmir with few falls in Northwest Frontier Province. Light rain has fallen at Victoria Point. Temperature is high in Northwest India.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab Hills.

THE SIRSI INCIDENT.

WANTED: A REAL INQUIRY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is something that the Government of Bombay have not accepted as final the official explanation tendered by the local bureaucrats concerning the Sirsi case. Otherwise the usual practice hitherto had been to put forth the official explanation as the decision of Government and stick to it in spite of the popular vardict. But there are certain preliminaries to be observed by Government so that an inquiry worth the name may be made. Mr. Haigh cannot very well be asked to report on Mr. Cadell and Mr. Cadell cannot report on himself. The inquiry should be made by an authority superior in rank to Mr. Cadell, preferably by Sir George Lloyd himself. The immediate transfer of Mr. Cadell from his present charge is equally necessary. To persist in saddling S. D. with Mr. Cadell as Commissioner and to conduct an inquiry about him would be utterly meaningless. The transfer of Mr. Cadell to a higher but non-executive post is already being bruited about.

Not Sub-Judice.

A case under inquiry by Government is not a case of *subjudice* and the public cannot withhold its comments till Government finish the inquiry. On the contrary, the best time for the public to place before Government its views is when Government are conducting an inquiry so that judgment may not go against it by default. Once Government finish their inquiry and come to a decision unaided by the public, it will be hard to move them from their position.

Now that both the popular and official versions are before the public, there is no reason to withhold comments. There is no intention to be unfair to Mr. Cadell, the present writer has examined the case over and over again with the intention of finding out whether something could be said really in his favour. But we see no excuse for the deliberate, wanton and unprovoked assault on the Sirsi citizens. One does not know who is responsible for the official version; it is hoped it is not Mr. Cadell. On the face of it, the theory it adopts is shaky and unmaintainable. Even before the party approached the bungalow, Mr. Cadell was wide awake and he cried out from the veranda "Kon Hai." The party stood below and explained to him the circumstance that brought them there. Mr. Cadell clearly apprehended no danger. When the bleeding eye of the bull was shown to Mr. Cadell, he asked whether a tiger had mauled the bull—a common question in Kanara. Mr. Cadell anticipated probably a tiger-hunt for it is customary for the people of Kanara to go and awaken the nearest saheb whenever a tiger appears on the scene. Thanks to the Arms Act, the poor Karnatics cannot protect themselves from the depredations of wild animals. According to the latest orders, even pigs should be hunted only in the company of the forest guard. However the question asked by Mr. Cadell is very significant. It shows both that the wound was serious and that Mr. Cadell was carrying on ordinary conversation peacefully with the party. The ladies were absolutely in no danger. Mr. Cadell himself was in no danger. It was only when Mr. Cadell learnt about the impressment of carts and heard that the bull was wounded by the sepoys out for impressing carts for the use of the saheb that the slapping and kicking scene was enacted. The official explanation does not really explain matters; it tries to explain them away. It is trusted that the Bombay Government will not allow themselves to be put on the wrong scent; that they will see through the game being played by local officials and that they will deal firmly and sternly with the delinquents, whoever they may be.

Orients.

For it is no ordinary matter. From one to end Kanara has been razed as never before. Mr. Cadell, it is said, could get nothing at Sirsi, next morning. Since the Sirsi incident, Mr. Cadell has been welcomed with a *hartal* wherever he went. Mr. Collins, it is said, could get no boat to cross the river and he had to swim to the other side. Sir George Lloyd will not fail to realise the significance of these portents. If Government are not courageous enough to deal with erring officials, if prestige is to guide their action in the new as well as the old era, one need not go far to divine the causes of unprecedented epidemic of non-cooperation. Much has been said about the new era. But if the new machinery of Government is to be driven by old hands, everything will be out of gear.

Forced Labour Must Go.

Government must issue clear and definite orders regarding the impressment of carts. The impressment is clearly illegal and if Government want to avoid conflicts with the villagers, they should abandon it altogether. The officials should make their own arrangements and they should hire carts as other citizens do and pay for them. Better still, at the beginning of the camping season, contracts should be given for supplying carts. Motor lorries should be used wherever possible. Officials should not unnecessarily swell their retinue and waste public money. *Sarbana* and *begar* must be abolished if Government want to cleanse their administration. The public is waiting to see what Government actually will do in the matter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TUESDAY, 8th Feb.

Standing Committee Municipal Corporation at 5 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PARAMHANSA MADHAVDASJI MAHARAJ at Malsar, on Thursday, 3rd February, 4 p.m. Deeply mourned by a large circle of His Holiness' disciples devotes and acquaintances.

VIDYAPITH EXAMINATION.

The date of receiving applications for Gujarat Vidyapith examinations is extended to 14th February.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STUDENTS.

A meeting of the Bombay students will be held on Monday 7th February, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. in the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall when Prof. Puntambekar, Dr. Sawarkar and others will address the students.

NOTICE TO N. C. O. STUDENTS.

The usual class for the Non-Co-operation workers will be conducted in Nathuram's Wadi by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at 3-30 p.m. and there will also be a class on "Khilafat" at 3 p.m.

The Non-Co-operation students are again reminded that the letters of withdrawal to be sent, to the Principals are kept in the office and so they should sign them as early as possible.

All the Non-Co-operation students are requested to meet at 5 p.m. in Nathuram's Wadi on Monday 7th February, 1921.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Mr. Lowell Thomas's "Travelayne" (which means picture-show and lecture combined) entitled "With Allenby in Palestine" is we learn to be continued till February 12th his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd having expressed a wish to see it one day in the present week.

MR. G. DESHPANDE'S VISIT TO DHARWAR.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, on the pressing request of the Deputation from the Kannada Deccan College students, leaves for Dharwar for organisation work, on the 8th instant. N. C. O. students of all Karnatak are desired to assemble at Dharwar immediately, to take up future work.

PUNJAB SWARAJYA ASHRAMA.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, M.A., some times Professor of English in the Hoogly and Ripon College, has offered his services free to the Punjab Swarjya Ashram Amritsar, his object being to preach and propagate the gospel of Nationalism among the young men of the province.

COMPLETE HOME RULE FOR BURMA.

"RANGOON MAIL'S" PLEA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

To-day's "Rangoon Mail" advocates complete Home Rule for Burma. It asks the people to tell all to whom it may concern that Burma can never be at rest till she has Home Rule. Home Rule is the birthright of Burma. Home Rule is what the country can accept; anything short of it must go rejected.

The journal proceeds: "Our Home Rule is in no way anti-British Home Rule. It includes all who are in Burma. The Englishman will have the same rights and privileges as the Burman or the Indian. Burmans and British Europeans and Indians will all jointly manage the affairs of the State. What is wanted is transference of power from officialdom to people, English and Burman. We have faith in the British democracy; we have faith in Burma; we have faith in God and if Truth and Justice will avail, Burma will have home Rule."'

MR. SAMARTH'S RESOLUTION ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. Samrath's resolution which has been ballotted to-day, in the Assembly, recommends that the local Governments be given collectively a voice in determining the military expenditure of the Government of India.

"COOPERATION IMPOSSIBLE."

APPEALS BY LEADERS.

STUDENTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Bombay Students was held yesterday evening at Jitekar's Chawl, Thakurdwar, under the presidency of Mr. Puntetambukar. The audience was mainly composed of non-cooperating students who were addressed by Prof. Swami Narayen, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Shaukat Ali and others.

Prof. Swami Narayen said he was very glad that that evening's audience was composed of students who had non-cooperated in response to their country's call. It did not require any explanation on his part as to why India resorted to non-cooperation. But there were people, in exalted position, —exalted in their own eyes—who still thought they could continue their co-operation with the Government. There could be no more sincere man than Gandhi and to-day he (Mr. Gandhi) openly said that he had sincerely and devotedly co-operated with the Government for 30 years', it was he who fought for the Government during the Boer War and it was he who raised an army during that war and that the result of his co-operation was that after the British arms became victorious it was the Indians who were oppressed first in South Africa.

INDIA'S SERVICES.

They knew it for themselves that during the last war it was the Indian men and Indian money that checked German militarism from dishousing the English and the French wholesale and it was the Sikhs and Gurkhas who fell in hundreds in the battle-fields of Europe to save the homes and hearths of the English and the French. Their Mahomedan brethren fought their own co-religionists for the sake of the British Government on the solemn promises of the British ministers that they would not violate the integrity of Turkey. But soon after the war was over the first act of the British was to suppress the very idea of Indian Nationalism and to destroy the Empire of Turkey. He asked if there was any chance left for co-operation with such a Government.

Continuing the speaker said that Mr. Shastri himself had said that 'in vain they looked upon the Government for repentance for their sins' and yet Mr. Shastri was appealing for co-operation. Now, said the speaker, was it not the height of ignoring to help the Government that did not even repent for its great atrocities and wilful wrongs? 'This is the time and this is the juncture when they should join in the Army of non-cooperation. This was a time for suffering. They had committed sins in the past and now they had to pass through that purification. Every student must free himself and then try to free his other brethren. If everyone of them first purified and freed himself and then tried to purify and free other brethren of his, there could be no power then to withhold India's freedom.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji who on rising received a tremendous ovation said they knew that there was a 'counter-movement' started by a few venerable persons (laughter) and that they too were saying that the country was groaning under a great wrong. But they asked them to 'co-operate?' Did they not co-operate, asked the speaker, for one hundred and fifty years? (Cheers.) "What was the result?" asked the speaker.

Since their 150 years' co-operation had failed they should now try Mahatma Gandhi's process for attaining their country's salvation. He was sure that after 150 years' co-operation, if they all now followed Mahatma Gandhi's process they would be free in 150 days.

Proceeding Mr. Bomanji said there were some who asked why students should be called upon first to non-cooperate. His answer was that in all times and in all countries it was the students who were put in the forefront of political fights. And he was glad that they in India to-day, were coming forward to take their share in their country's fight. He was sure if they followed Calcutta, success would be theirs.

MR. SHASTRI'S LECTURES.

The speaker said he was very sorry that some sort of unpleasantness was created during Mr. Shastri's lecture, the previous day.

A DISCLAIMER.

A student:—It was not we who created disturbance. There was no non-cooperating student there to hear Mr. Shastri's lecture.

On knowing this the speaker thanked them very much and said, he wanted it to be known to the public that it was not non-cooperating students that disturbed Mr. Shastri but it was others against whose will he was trying to speak. His fate was the fate of every man who wanted to oppose the movement of an entire nation. The present movement was a righteous movement. India was no longer going to submit to race superiority to which he had been subjected for 150 years. They must now carry on the peaceful fight that Mr. Gandhi has started, if not for any other reason for the sake of Mr. Gandhi himself, about whom even Mr. Spoor says "There is no man like Gandhi in the world to-day."

"BOYCOTT DUKE'S VISIT."

Continuing he said they would be put to a severe test in a few days when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught would visit this city. They shall have to maintain an attitude of non-violence and at the same time non-cooperate. Because as Mr. Gandhi had said it was the duty of every one of them to protect the person of the Duke. At the same time it must not be mistaken that the Duke's mission was a political one. In England the King was above politics. But the bureaucracy, had now broken that tradition. Now it was up to them to show to the Duke that it was a trick on the part of the bureaucracy.

Mr. Bomanji said that soon he would be proceeding to Europe, and that he had two desires—one that they should do their best to bring about Mahatma Gandhi's determination to attain Swaraj within nine months and the second that they should be non-violent all along.

A student then got up and assured Mr. Bomanji on behalf of the non-cooperating students that they would gratefully try to fulfill his two desires. He then conveyed hearty thanks of his comrades to Mr. Bomanji who, he said, did attract their admiration and gratitude by many generous acts, the chief among which was an allowance of Rs. 10,000, for those non-cooperating students who were left unsupported by their parents.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

Mr. Bomanji then said that there was one thing which he forgot to tell them in the beginning and it was that an attempt was being made to create a split between the Hindus and Mahomedans of India. A rumour had been spread that Anglo-India has counselled the Viceroy to express regret for the Punjab massacre when the Duke would come to Delhi and that the latter would try to placate their feeling by releasing some of their political prisoners, and that the Khilafat question would be left untouched. He sincerely hoped the Hindus would not accept Swaraj without the Khilafat question settled and that the Mahomedans would not be satisfied if only the Khilafat question was settled wihout Swaraj.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then in the course of a very stirring speech narrated a recent incident at Aligarh where the District Magistrate called Mr. Mahomed Ali to tea and then had a talk with him. The Magistrate had asked Mr. Mahomed Ali whether the Mahomedans would not be pleased if their holy places were returned to the Khalif, whereupon Mr. Mahomed Ali said they wanted Swaraj as much as the holy places and the integrity of Turkey. In the some way the Magistrate called for some Hindu titleholders and asked them if they would not be satisfied if Swaraj was granted to them without the resettling of the Khilafat question for the Mahomedans.

The speaker said even if the Hindus remained aloof the Mahomedans would remain grateful to them for the sympathy they showed to the cause of Islam and they would fight their cause alone. He knew they were 40 crores of Mus'ms and they were all united to-day. If the English did not settle the Turkish question honourably for both sides, they were determined to fight the English till the last. Of course, since August 1st, last, he was pledged to non-violence and he hoped they would succeed in attaining their aim by that means. But—if non-violence failed—God forbid—Mahomedans would not remain passive for a day.

Continuing, Mr. Shaukat Ali said after the recent murder at Kheri, an official there had said that the Ali Brothers ought to have been shot instead of the acused. The speaker was ready every moment for that. He was ready every moment for death. He had no fear for death. Nor had he any fear for any Government or any King. But he would still say that had it not been for Mr. Gandhi and the Ali Brothers, there would have been many more murders like the one at Kheri.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then congratulated the students on finding that it was a simple and pure lie used by the Anglo-Indian papers which said that non-cooperating students disturbed Mr. Shastri's lecture. He was present that evening to hear Mr. Shastri's lecture and though the students were all at the Jitikar's Chawl, Mr. Shastri could not go on with his lecture.

He said he was ready to call Mr. Shastri on that very platform to deliver a speech if he was ready to allow them to speak afterwards and if he did not call the help of the alien police officers for his help.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Puntambekar said he wanted to tell them only a few words about the false prophets that have now come to Bombay. There were a few Indians hypnotised by the bureaucracy and these two visitors were one of them—their mission being to hypnotise others in their turn. They have come to tell the people what the bureaucracy wants to tell them, but why could they not tell the bureaucracy what the people wanted to tell them. (Cheers.)

MADRAS MEDICAL STUDENTS STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO STUDENTS' DISMISSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Students of the Royapuram Medical numbering about 500 including military civil and stipendary students have gone on strike from to-day. A couple of days ago the students held a meeting to protest against the dismissal of some students who failed in an examination by the Board of Examiners. Dr. Venkappa, presided and resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Board; urging the re-admission of the dismissed students; the appointment of some private practitioners on the Board of Examiners; the extension of course to five years and the institution of a Faculty of Medicine as in Bombay.

A deputation was appointed to wait on the Surgeon-General to grant an interview to the deputation. The students held a meeting last evening with Dr. U. Rama Rao M.L.C., in the chair, and resolved on strike from this morning until their grievances were redressed. It is reported that the strike has no connection whatsoever with Non-Cooperation or politics.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The situation with regard to the strike of Royapuram Medical School students remains unchanged. Students held a meeting and passed resolutions stating that the strike had absolutely no concern with the Non-Cooperation movement and they expected the Surgeon-General to Government to redress their grievances in the near future.

Dr. U. Rama Rao had an interview with the Governor to-day with regard to the trouble and it is understood that his Excellency has given an assurance that he will investigate the matter provided the students join school this evening. Students again held a meeting to consider whether they should continue the strike until their grievances were redressed, or should join the school in view of the Governor's sympathetic request. Dr. Rama Rao, who presided at the meeting, urged the students to join the school in view of His Excellency's promise and if their complaints remained unattended to within ten days they could again strike.

Students will again meet to-morrow and come to a decision. It was stated at a meeting that students will pass a resolution to-morrow in favour of joining the school on Monday, pending H. E. the Governor's investigation of their grievances.

CALCUTTA'S FIRST NATIONAL COLLEGE.

OPENED BY MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Mr. Gandhi to-day opened the first National College in Calcutta in a spacious four-storied building in Wellington Square. There are forty rooms and four halls in the house, with accommodation for nearly three thousand students. There was no table, bench or chair during the opening ceremony, the people sitting on a mat.

The curriculum is entirely provisional for one year, two compulsory subjects being spinning and Hindusthani. At present they would have commercial and technical departments. Lectures will be delivered through Bengalee.

CHARGES AGAINST N. C. O. STUDENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Feb. 5.

Mr. Romesh Chunder Sen, a graduate who recently resigned Government service in response to the Non-Cooperation movement, was prosecuted yesterday before an honorary Presidency Magistrate along with another student, Mr. Jatindra Mohun Ghose, for causing obstruction on public road by hawking for sale certain Bengalee newspapers. The case against Mr. Romesh was postponed and Mr. Jotindra was fined Rs. 2.

A few minutes later, another student Romesh Chunder Das Gupta was prosecuted for causing disturbance in the Court. The accused said that he was going forward to pay the fine imposed on Mr. Jatindra when a constable seized him by the neck and pushed him aside. He resisted, when the constable arrested him. A witness, who was present in the court, bore out the accused's statement. The Magistrate fined the accused Re 1.

N. C. O. IN FULL SWING AT BROACH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 4.

Another aided high school, the Union High School is being affected by the Non-Co-operation movement. About a hundred students have sent an ultimatum to the Headmaster and proprietors, demanding that the school be nationalized from the 1st proximo, failing which the signatories would leave the school.

At an interview the Headmaster stated that he would try his utmost to persuade the proprietors to make the institution a national one adding that the only question in the way was money, and that if financial help could be secured, he thought there could be no objection to make the institution a national one.

The Non-Cooperation agitation is in full swing.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S INDISPOSITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

The Secretary Gujarat Mahavidalaya has sent us the following:—

Principal Gidvani is suffering from a mild attack of influenza. He hopes to dispose of his accumulating correspondence early next week.

MILL-HANDS V. GURKHAS.

SERIOUS RIOT AT NAIHATI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

A serious riot took place yesterday at Naihati an important mill district between mill-hands and some Gurkha guards employed in the local mills, resulting in the death of two Gurkhas, and injury to ten others.

A Mahomedan sweetmeat vendor, it appears, went to Naihati Jute Mill to sell sweets when he had an altercation with two Gurkha guards, in the course of which the sweetmeat vendor was assaulted and his sweets thrown away. The aggrieved man reported the matter to the Mahomedan millhands, who were his old customers. The millhands went in a large body to where the Gurkhas were, and attacked them with knives and lathies. A free fight ensued, resulting in the death of two Gurkhas and injury to several others, of both sides. Ten injured Gurkhas were removed to the local Hospital, two of whom are lying in a precarious condition.

A dead body was recovered from the river, and sent to the morgue for post mortem examination.

LABOUR UNREST IN BOMBAY.

CENTURY MILL MEN RESUME WORK.

OIL WORKS STRIKE CONTINUES

The men employed on the different oil installations in the city are still on strike, and there is no change in the situation. The oil carts and vans continued to be escorted by the police, as on the previous day, but the men did not interfere with the carriage of oil.

The century Mill began work yesterday with a full complement of men. The notice put up by the owners had informed the men that they would have to return to duty unconditionally. That they did on Saturday. All the mills in Bombay are now working.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE AND CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Feb. 5.

In connection with the tram strike, the Tramways Special Committee of Calcutta Corporation held a meeting and requested the Chairman of the Corporation to take action under the Tramways Companys' agreement with the Corporation under which the company are bound to maintain a regular daily service. The chairman is already dealing with the matter.

RAILWAY POLICE COMMITTEE

CLOSE OF MADRAS SESSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

Giving evidence before the Railway Police Committee, Mr. P. I. B. Thomas, the Inspector-General of Police, in reply to the president said that it was a sound system to have the Railway police and the C.I.D. under one officer. He said the supervision of watch and ward department, by stationmasters, was the worst possible that could be invented; watch and ward were practically responsible for all pilferings in the yards, and stationmasters, very often, as a matter of habit did nothing to stop them. He would put them under one supervising officer for the whole railway, while for the watch and ward, he would employ pensioned sepoys under an Indian Officer.

He considered stationmasters were so scandalously and openly corrupt that they did not like the local police, because they thought they would be exposed.

After examining two more witnesses the Committee concluded its sitting in Madras. The Committee leave Madras, to-night. They will divide themselves into two parties, one proceeding to Trichinopoly and the other to Bangalore. They will return to Madras on Tuesday, and will in the same evening proceed direct to Calcutta.

HAWKING NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

UNSUCCESSFUL POLICE PROSECUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Feb. 5.

To-day six more student Non-Cooperators were prosecuted before another Hony. Presidency Magistrate for causing obstruction on the public road by hawking for the sale of vernacular newspapers. The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, said considering the fact that the accused were all students and that they were of tender age a warning would be sufficient.

STABILISE THE EXCHANGE.

MADRAS IMPORTERS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

At a meeting of the Madras Import Merchants' Association, to-day, presided over by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, resolutions were passed that the Secretary of State and the Government of India be requested to take prompt means to ease the situation by stablising Exchange, by assisting importers to enable them to retire drafts now overdue and to become due at the rate of two shillings per rupee, at least in respect of transactions entered into since the publication of the Currency Committee's report, and by giving long-term credits through the Exchange Bank. The meeting resolved that until some definite relief is assured, and by way of temporary measure importers do not retire or accept any drafts except in cases where the rate of exchange has been previously fixed by contract, where payment is accepted at the rate of two shillings per rupee, or where an allowance of at least thirty per cent. of invoice price is granted. It further resolved, in case of no relief in a reasonable period, that it will be the duty of all importers to turn to Indian goods and to reduce their dependence on foreign imports and call upon all merchants to promote Swadeshi in regard to textiles and leather.

EXCHANGE RATES

A Calcutta message of February 5 says, Exchange:—The Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four and five eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

W. I. T. TOURNAMENT.

ANNETT BEATS ADVANEY.

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Championship Tournaments was resumed yesterday at the Queen's Road Courts. The matches arranged for the day were evidently not of a very attractive nature and consequently there was a considerable falling off in the attendance. This paucity in attendance may also be partly due to the fact that the day was Sunday and perhaps some abstained from attending owing to religious considerations.

There were only four matches in the programme for the day; two in Gentlemen's Singles, and one each in Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

In the Gentlemen's Singles Annett and Parton emerged easy victors in their contests with their respective opponents Advaney and Allana. The defeated contestants had absolutely no chance of success against their formidable opponents. Annett who enjoys the advantage of a tall and spare figure practically dominated the Court and rigorously dealth with Advaney's weak returns and futile attempts at placing Advaney had the good fortune to avert the humiliation of two love sets against him by just managing to snatch one solitary game in the first set. The scores were 6-1 and 6-0. Allana fared but little better—and though the disparity in the standard of play was not so evident as with Annett and Advaney Parton was able to dispose of his opponent very cheaply in two straight sets of 6-1 and 6-3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES

The only match in the Gentlemen's Doubles was won by Brough and Portlock by their defeating Captain Nethersole and Visram in two sets of 6-2, 6-3. The game was of a featureless character and with the exception of Brough none of the players gave any brilliant exhibition of tennis. Portlock was for the most part the sleeping partner in the concern—but Brough did execution for two and by directing as many balls as possible to Vishram was able to win in thoroughly convincing fashion. The heroic exertions of Capt. Nethersole did not bear much fruit as his net play was not quite up to the mark.

In the Mixed Doubles Mrs. Bulmer Perry and Captain Mathews did not experience much difficulty in beating Henry and Mrs. Campbell. The scores in this set were 6—2 and 6—1. Captain Mathews played wonderfully at the net and was efficiently helped at the base line by his partner Mrs. Bulmer Perry. Further the Captain early in the game adopted aggressive tactics and thus prevented O. Henry and Mrs. Campbell from scoring much as they were content to adopt the rather passive role required by purely defensive play.

Now that the Tournament has come to stages preparatory to the closing one speculation is rife as to who the probable winners would be in the various events. It would not do to damp the ardour of any of the contestants by any attempt at forecasting but this much can be safely said that unless Indian players exert themselves thoroughly and display more of team work and inteligent anticipation of the opponents' moves the Japanese are bound to come out with flying colours. The Japanese players though they adopt stereotyped methods of play are marvellously tenacious—and could hang on till the bitter end.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S MATCHES

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Annett beat Advaney 6—1, 6—0.
Parton beat Allana 6—1, 6—3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Brough and Potlock beat Capt Nethersole and Vishram 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Bulmer Perry and Capt. Mathews beat O. Henry and Mrs. Campbell 6—2, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

5 p.m. at Queen's Court.

No. 1 Allana and Gero v. Horarjee and Waghle.
No. 2 Henry and Marshall v. Warner and Brookshaw.
No. 4 Bhagwat v. Annett.
No. 5 Sangave v. Parton.
No. 6. Brough v. Fakuda.

"PARIAHS IN THE EMPIRE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Fiji Government, the white residents and the officials of the judicial department are pursuing a policy of non-cooperation with me in regard to my admission to practice as barrister in New Zealand. The Chief Justice and the Attorney-General do not send me a certificate of good character. The official report of the Fiji Government concerning the February troubles is incorporated in an affidavit made by a New Zealand solicitor (S. H. Ellis) practicing in Fiji, who had bought my office in Nausori only a year ago and who now swears that I was the principal and direct cause of the "riots and disturbances"; and that I am unfit for admission to the N. Z. Bar on account of my general character and reputation in Fiji. No specific charges are made and I am still on the rolls in London Maritius, Calcutta and Fiji. Did they want to starve me?—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL.

5 Brunwich St.
Auckland N. Z. Dec. 22.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 7, 1921.

REPARATION OR REVENGE?

Those who have seen, or even read about, the wholesale devastation of the Northern and North-Eastern Provinces of France in the course of the war will understand why the French are still angry and vindictive towards the Germans two years after the victory of France and her Allies; especially when they consider that though a large part of that devastation may be written off as the necessary result of modern warfare upon any country, some of it was undoubtedly wanton; and there are incidents like the conscription of the boys and girls of Lille to do forced labour in Germany which are bound to rankle in the mind of a proud race for centuries. The Germans, regarding victory as their prerogative, cared nothing for the feelings of the people whom they meant to conquer; their one idea being to make them feel the victor's iron heel and impress upon their very soul the sense of being conquered. We all condemned that attitude and most of us were prepared to oppose it with our lives. We were repeatedly assured during the war that not only the Allied peoples, but also the Allied Governments were fighting against insolent aggression in the name of God and in the name of suffering humanity, and that when the war was over, if we won, no nation would have any rightful reason to complain of the nature of the peace imposed by the Allies. Well, all the world has been disillusioned since then; especially the Eastern world which now can see no difference between the actual aims revealed in the terms of the draft Treaty with Turkey and those with which Germany was credited, and for which she was denounced. God does not follow the desires of any nation or Government; nor, we imagine, does the devil. If the Allies were serving God when they opposed the German injustice, they are serving the devil when they themselves commit the same injustice. That is the point of view of Asia, and of all those Christians who accept the point of view of Asia on the authority of Jesus Christ and of the Bible. But it is evidently not the point of view of the Allied Governments, nor can it be the view of England, France or Italy, or the present governments of England, France and Italy would not exist. It was a great financial expert of known honesty who, returning from the Peace Conference in Paris, first applied the term "thieves' kitchen" to that gathering of the "rulers" of this world. But thieves, and Germany was, at any rate, a giant of the confraternity. If there were anything anti-European or inhuman in Asiatic public opinion at this moment, the people of the East would be well pleased at the terms of reparation now to be imposed on Germany. But that is not the case. Upon the contrary, a sentiment of horror is inspired in Asia at the sight of "hawks pecking out hawks' e'en"; because Asia believes in an unseen Ruler of the World who will call men to account for all injustice; and sees the so-called rulers of the world as merely men, who when they break the higher law become rebellious subjects of a Power whose punishments are unavoidable, being in the course of nature. To lay a charge of reparation upon Germany, which, in the opinion of the majority of experts, is beyond her strength, and at the same time *place a tax upon her exports* to prevent her commerce from competing with the trade of France, is an act no less of folly than injustice; for such deeds in History never lack their nemesis.

MORE WHITEWASH.

When in another part of the Empire reprisals by the military on unarmed and inoffensive civilians are being condoned, if not openly applauded, by those in authority, it is perhaps useless to protest against lawless deeds on a smaller scale nearer home. All the same, since it is being proclaimed from the house-tops by the admirers of the new Government of the United Provinces that Sir Harcourt Butler's sympathy for the people and his strict impartiality are above question, the U. P. Government's signal failure to vindicate justice in connection with the firing on Kisans at Munshiganj cannot be overlooked. The resolution which they have issued on the subject instead of clearing the mystery of unauthorised firing and expressing regret for the incident, seeks to whitewash it in a most reprehensible manner. Here is the paragraph in the resolution dealing with the firing:—

There has been public criticism of the firing at Munshiganj, and it is admittedly difficult to ascertain the exact sequence of events. The deputy commissioner was greatly harrassed. He had to deal with sudden outbreaks of disorder in several places. The mob was undoubtedly out of hand. The police force was scattered on an irregular line considerably over half a mile long in undulating land near the river. It was known that there had been serious rioting at Fursatganj. The mob had made two attempts to rush the position on the bridge; their objective not unnaturally seemed to be the looting of the headquarters; they had attacked the police and the deputy commissioner; they had unhorsed two of the mounted police. Neither the deputy commissioner nor the superintendent of police gave any orders to fire. But one or two pistol shots were fired—without effect—as there were no bullet wounds on either killed or wounded but only buckshot wounds. The most probable version is that the first shots were fired by the Subedar of the Labour Corps on the left of the line, and that the mounted police down the line, hearing these shots and being attacked by showers of stones, opened fire. The police were isolated. The deputy commissioner was near the road, in the centre of the line, in undulating land. The superintendent of police was at the right of the line. The firing commenced on the left. The deputy commissioner, who was hit by stones, fired an automatic pistol twice without effect. The two sowars who were unhorsed asked the superintendent of police for orders. The superintendent of police ordered them to fire only if they were attacked.

From the above it is clear that neither the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was much "harrassed," nor the Superintendent of Police, who saw two of his men unhorsed, thought it necessary to give an order for firing. We are told that the former was in the centre and the latter at the right of the line, while the firing originated at the left of the line. What were the circumstances that necessitated unauthorised recourse to firing by the subedar of the Labour Corps? This is not explained. "Self-defence," we know, is a plea which often covers a multitude of arbitrary deeds. Unless the exact circumstances are made known, the public will be led to suspect that the plea now given is only an excuse to gloss over the episode. Sir Harcourt's Government, instead of trying to arrive at the truth, seeks to draw a veil over the incident and refuses to institute an inquiry. Thus, not only is no regret expressed for the loss of lives taken in unauthorised firing, but the person or persons who were guilty of this lawlessness are to be let off with a pat on the back! We are assured that "very clear and definite" instructions will be issued to prevent such unauthorised firing in future, but does this step in any way lessen the heinousness of the offence already committed? It is plain that excesses having a familiar resemblance to those of the Punjab under the O'Dwyer-Dyer regime have taken place in the United Provinces, and the authorities, instead of avoiding the mistakes of their western neighbours, are seeking to whitewash the culpable deeds of their officers. The against this attitude of Sir Harcourt's Government,—an attitude which is likely to incite the police and military to further lawlessness of a similar type.

FORCED LABOUR IN KUMAON HILLS.

The public of this country are waiting to see if the "sympathetic" Government of Sir Harcourt Butler have any apology or explanation to offer in respect of the system of legalised slavery which obtains in the Kumaon Hills and which has just come in for unqualified condemnation at the hands of Mr. C. F. Andrews. Those who have any knowledge of coolie labour in these hills and of the utter wretchedness of the vast majority of the people who inhabit these hill tracts will testify that the conditions described in the two letters addressed to Mr. Andrews are in no way exaggerated. Travel for officials, petty as well as big, is impossible in these hills without the aid of coolie labour. But that is no excuse for exacting it by force and paying for it at less than the market rate. From the correspondents' letters it would appear that there is some sort of legal sanction for the system of forced labour in the Kumaon Hills, but, as Mr. Andrews says, such sanction makes forced labour not *less* iniquitous but *more* so. We do not suppose Sir Harcourt's Government would, at this time of day, care to justify the system on the ground of such legal basis. It would be most surprising if they did. On the other hand, we are sure they must be heartily ashamed of the whole business. We are glad to see the "Leader" joining in whole-hearted condemnation of the oppression practised on the poor and illiterate hillmen and calling on Government to put an end to it forthwith. Our contemporary seems to be anxious that the authorities should take this step not only in the interests of justice and humanity but also lest these oppressed people be "dragged into the destructive movement of Mr. Gandhi." Mr. Gandhi, we are sure, will be more anxious that the grievances of these people should be redressed than that they should come to swell his movement by remaining in their present wretched condition.

Notes of the Day.

The Right Spirit.

When it is being repeatedly dinned into our ears nowadays by a certain class of Englishmen, both here and in England, that Englishmen are unwilling to come out to serve in India because of the increasing possibility in the near future of their having to work as "juniors" to Indian officers, it is both pertinent and refreshing to hear the views of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on the spirit which ought to actuate British youths who come out to India. His lordship said that India certainly offered no welcome to persons who conceived that to the white man belongs in virtue of innate superiority the inalienable right to rule over races of darker colour than himself. But, truly observed his lordship, "to the Englishman with the spirit of service India would still be a sphere of work" and his lordship believed that for many years to come India would welcome men who came to her in that spirit and were ready to serve in any position and to work in a spirit of real comradeship. English youths have before them the shining examples of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Horniman, Justice Woodroffe, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mrs. Besant, to mention only a few well-known names among living Englishmen and Englishwomen who have approached India in the right spirit, while in the past we had quite a gallaxy of Englishmen and Englishwomen like Hume, Wedderburn, Cotton, Nivedita, Birdwood, and so on to show that cooperation with Indians on a footing of equality is not so difficult as is imagined by some. It is only the false idea of racial supremacy that stands in the way of Englishmen fulfilling their country's task in this land.

Bolshevik Bogey.

The "Englishman" having worked up the Bolshevik bogey for all it is worth during the past twelve months and more, is now trying to give it a quiet and decent burial. The requiem is being sung just now in this wise:—

A year ago there was no doubt that large sums of Bolshevik gold were coming into India. Either as a result of a happy accident or in consequence of some very clever detective work the Government of India became possessed of a complete list of those who had received money from the Bolsheviks for the purpose of propaganda. It was not, however, necessary to make any arrests, for these gentlemen were diverting the money to their own use; either quietly investing it or wasting it in dissipation and extravagance. The Bolsheviks are now thoroughly disgusted with their agents, and we very much doubt whether any more money will come into India from this source, even if, which is very doubtful, the Reds have any to spare.

The public of this country is fully aware, impressment of carts and beard that the ... all was wounded by the sepoys out and glove with the Criminal Intelligence Department and could have, if it were disposed, disclosed the "complete list" of those who were in receipt of Bolshevik gold, but then it would have "laid" the bogey earlier than our contemporary would have liked? Now that we are assured by our contemporary that the Bolsheviks are "thoroughly disgusted with their agents" and that very little Bolshevik gold is trickling into India, we may all go to sleep with an unruffled conscience.

A Hint of Truth.

A writer in "Truth", who evidently knows what he is talking about, comments upon the fact that the subsidy paid by the Venizelist Greek Government to the Patriarch at Constantinople who is the official and religious head of all the Greeks in Turkey, was discontinued for a few weeks, but has now been paid. As King Constantine's treasury is notoriously empty, he innocently asks: "Who paid the money?" Too innocently in appearance; for a man so manifestly well-informed must know as well as we do. There is a purse, as nearly bottomless as one man's purse can be, forever open to the claims of Greek imperialistic megalomania; and it behoves the watch-dogs of English politics, and especially the Government of India, to keep an eye on that one man, whose wealth is commonly reported to have had too great and, for the good name of England, too direct an influence upon the framing of the present Turkish treaty, before and during the forthcoming Conference of the Allies in London.

Greek Anti-Clericals.

The writer in "Truth" opines that the renewal of the subsidy may have a great effect upon the attitude of Turkish subjects of the Greek religion towards the present treaty, for which a number of them had begun to show disfavour. We differ here from his opinion. If the Greeks in Turkey, as a whole, received the subsidy, it might be as he suggests. But only the ecclesiastics and their tools will see the money, and there is a gulf between the people and their ecclesiastics which is not realised in Western Europe. The secular priests, who are allowed to marry (and by that fact become ineligible for ecclesiastical preferment), who live among the people, are beloved; but the monks, from whom the higher offices in the church are filled, though viewed with superstitious terror, are in fact detested. We could give many instances in Turkey, in the last twenty-five years, of Greek churchmen appealing to the Turkish Government for protection from ecclesiastical tyranny and extortion. That being so, we cannot imagine that a subsidy given to the Patriarch would gratify or win the mass of Ottoman Greeks. Besides, so many thousands of them are now refugees with Mustafa Kemal, having fled with the Turks before the Hellenic "conquerors", that it is pretty certain that the tidings of the deal will never reach them.

To Justify Existence.

The following quotation from a nineteenth-century Russian author gives us (as the French say) furiously to think. Ivan Alexandrovich Gonchakov, in a novel called "The Precipice", describing the early career of his hero, a scion of a Russian noble house, has written:—

"He had left the Civil Service as casually as he had entered it, because, when he had had time to consider his position, he came to the conclusion that the service is not an aim in itself, but merely a means to bring together a number of men who would otherwise have had no justification for their existence. If these men had not existed, the posts which they filled need never have been created."

The natural tendency of the majority of human kind to accept as right whatever is set up above them, and even to bow down before it, must be held accountable for the rarity of criticism so acute and radical as the above, which holds good for England and the British Empire of to-day hardly less than for the Czarist Russia of the eighties. Fresh services and fresh posts are created—not only that, but fresh lands have to be annexed at a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure, in order to provide fresh services and posts—for "men who would otherwise have had no justification for their existence."

Bad Tactics.

The Calcutta police are resorting to bad tactics in hauling up before the magistrates non-cooperating students on the plea that they are obstructing traffic by hawking vernacular newspapers in the streets. It is surprising that the news boys so far laid hold of by the police should invariably happen to be non-cooperating students and such students alone. It is a strange coincidence. Since the appearance of non-cooperating students as newspaper vendors in the streets, the Calcutta police have been suddenly inspired with zeal to regulate the traffic with unusual care. But one of the magistrates has thrown a damper on their laudable enthusiasm by discharging the lads with a mere warning. It is to be hoped that this step on the part of the magistracy will lead, to a diversion of the activities of the police to worthier directions. For, if the police entertain any hope that by thus terrorising the youth they will succeed in damping the latters' enthusiasm for the Non-Cooperation movement, they will soon find themselves mistaken. Such tactics will only further alienate the sympathies of the youth of Calcutta from the police and others "in authority."

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ABANDONED

NO NEW TAXATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 6.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain announced practical abandonment of the Excess Profits Duty without substitution of new duties. He declared that there would be no new taxation in the forthcoming Budget.

ANTICIPATING THE BUDGET.

WIDESPRED REDUCTION IN TAXATION IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8 p.m. Feb. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, took an unprecedented course of anticipating the budget which he explained was only permissable in view of the abnormality of the times. He at first scouted the reported intention of Government to promote Rush election. He criticised the thoughtlessness of those who presumed to instruct the public in encouraging the hopes of widespread reduction in taxation, that was impossible. The war had transformed Britain from a creditor to a debtor nation, but we had transformed the national defic into a balance on the right side, and had begun to repay the foreign debts.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

Government he concluded, could afford not to renew the Excess Profits Duty which was only justinable as an absolute financial necessity. Consequently, the Duty would be dropped as from the end of the last year in the case of business which had been started since the beginning of the war, and, in the case of other business, the duty would only run for a period of seven years, from the date of their first accountancy period. Net duties might be imposed in respect of dumped goods or depreciated exchanges, but there would be no new taxes in place of the abolished Excess Profits Duty. Mr. Chamberlain believed this announcement would restore confidence and reinvigorate trade. He also held out the hopes that the budget would be reduced nine hundred and fifty millions.

2 POLICE LORRIES AMBUSHED

6 ASSAILANTS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

Two lorries containing twenty police were ambushed at Rosscarberry, Count Cork, but fought and repulsed five hundre assailants, killing six and wounding several The Police captured many bombs, rifles and much ammunition and suffered no casual ties. The attack was made from the grounds of the magistrate's house, in which during the night before the attack he had been imprisoned with his family and the Dean of Ross.

POLICE AMBUSHED NEAR LIMERICK.

9 KILLED: 2 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 6.

It is officially announced that the police were yesterday ambushed at Pallasgrean near Limerick, and that nine policemen were killed and two wounded.

OFFICERS' MASSACRE ON NOV. 21

TWO YOUTHS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 6.

The court martial on four youths Boyce, Tobin, Whelan and McNamara in connection with the massacre of officers on November 21st found Boyce and McNamara not guilty and they were released. Whelan was found not guilty of manslaughter but the decision with regard to the murder charge has not yet been promulgated.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD IN SWIMMING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-15., p.m. Feb. 6.

Chicago.—A new world's record has been established by American Olympic Champion Norman Ross. Swimming in a tank, he covered a mile in 22 minutes 38 1/5 seconds.

CABLE ITEM.

Sir Lewis Loveden-Pryse has withdrawn his candidature for Cardiganshire, and ha given his support to Dr. Llewellyn Williams

A Paris message states that ten people have been killed and forty-seven injured i a head-on collision between a passenger an a goods train near Limoges.

Two men, Fowler and Miparthin, have been acquited at Liverpool on a charge of murder, in connection with Sinn Fein outrages in Liverpool, on November 28th.

CANADA AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

THEIR INDISSOLUBLE TIES.

CANADION PREMIER'S OPTIMISM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 4
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

Montreal.—Premier Meighen, speaking at a banquet, outlined Government's fiscal policy. He upheld the principle of protection with the revision of terms suitable to altered conditions. Referring to Canada's national position, he declared that Canada had not needed the lesson of the war to value aright her status as a nation with in the Empire. Sentiment and interest had kept the British connection secure for a century, but the events of the past si years had made the ties even firmer. With sister Dominions and Britain, they had formed, many years ago, the first League of Nations, the survivability of which was demonstrated by the severest trials, during both peace and war. Their burdens had been lighter and their achievements greater, because they had stood together.

Premier Meighen discredited those who were continually making trouble in connection with Imperial relations, contending that there was no more danger of the loss of automony than the loss of atmosphere. Canada's word to the rest of the Empire at present was "Let us keep on the way we are going, and let brotherly love continue."

PETROL PROSPECTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

DRILLING OPERATIONS IN 1920.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

His Majesty's Petroleum Department's report on the drilling operations in 1920 shews that prospecting in the wells in Derbyshire, North Staffs, and Scotland had made steady progress and most of the wells had now reached a great depth. The total feet drilled was 7,670. Six wells had now reached the depth of 3,000 feet or over, the deepest being the Ironville in Derbyshire, which was 4,006. The Hardstoft well continued to produce oil at the rate of over ton per day In order to relieve tankage 500 tons of oil in storage at Hardstoft had been sold to the Anglo-American Oil Company at £22-1- per ton and of this amount 325 tons had been delivered.

BUILDING OPERATIVES RESTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

The Building trade operatives have rejected the Government proposals for dilution by the admission of the unemployed ex-service men. Their reply, which may embody an alternative proposal has not yet been decided on.

ACTING STATION MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

BURST INTO TEARS IN WITNESS BOX

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6

During the inquest on the Welsh Railway disaster Thompson, boy clerk, gave evidence that he occasionally worked the tablet instrument at the Abermule station although he was not authorised to do so. On this occasion, he got the tablet from the slow train and handed it in to Lewis, Acting Stationmaster, saying "change this tablet. He saw Lewis give the tablet to the driver of the slow train, whereupon witness shouted to the signalman "Right away this train Lewis has given the tablet to the driver.

Lewis, Acting Stationmaster of Abermule burst into tears in the witnessbox, when h admitted he took the wrong tablet from th boy clerk without looking at it or going to the tablet room to verify it. He understood the boy to say "Take th's tablet" no "change this tablet."

The boy had impediment in his speech.

JURY'S VERDICT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 6.

In the Abermule railway disaster inquest the jury found the acting stationmaster Lewis and signalman Jones guilty of gross negligence and the porter Rogers and clerk Thomson of negligence in exercise of their duty. The jury criticised the lack of supervision in carrying out the "tablet" system.

LEWIS AND JONES NARROWLY ESCAPED MANSLAUGHTER.

Lewis and Jones narrowly escaped the charge of manslaughter to which the Coroner expressed the opinion that the verdict was tantamount but the jury on reconsideration decided that the men were guilty of gross negligence, demanding severest censure. The coroner accepted this verdict, expressing the opinion that doubtless they were sufficiently punished by their agony of mind.

REPARATIONS.

FRANCE'S TWO OBJECTIVES.

EXPLAINED BY M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 6.

Paris.—At a joint sitting of the ex-Senate and Chamber to-day, M. Briand inaugurated a two days' debate on the Reparations. He said that France had secured the programme desired by the Chamber. The question of disarmament had been settled to France's entire satisfaction. France's two objectives had been the obtaining of an immediate payment of the highest figure possible and benefitting by Germany's economic enrichment in order to avoid the immoral spectacle of enrichment of the vanquished at the expense of ruin of the victorious. The tax on German exports would correct the paradoxical situation created by Germany having to develop her exports to the detriment of the Allies' commerce in order to pay the Allies. France in no way renounce the possibility of recovering the total payment of the debt and the Reparations Commission would fix the total before May 1st.

"BONDS OF ENTENTE TIGHTENED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 6.

Paris.—In the course of his inauguration of the two days' debate on the reparations at the joint sitting of the Senate and Chamber, M. Briand, referring to the coal question and also to the road settlement, said that Germany had been informed that she would have to deliver 2,200,000 tons per month in February and March plus quarter of a million to cover the deficit during the preceding months, failing which she would have to conform strictly to the Treaty, the figures in which were distinctly higher than those at present fixed.

M. Briand concluded in most confident tone, saying:—

"At last we have entered the domain realisation. The conference has tightene the bonds of the Entente." He conclude by saying that the atmosphere of cordialit which at present existed permitted them regard the future with full confidence and security.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COUNCIL.

PERSONNEL OF NATIONS TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8-15., p.m. Feb. 6.

Geneva.—At the twelfth meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which being held on February, 21st the followin Nations will be represented:—France by M. Leon Bourgeois, Britain by Mr. Balfou or Mr. Fisher, Italy by Marquis Imperial Japan by Count Ishid and China by Wellington Koo. Belgium, Brazil and Spain will also be represented.

THE BUSINESS.

The business will include the appointmen of Mandates, Commission, and five Commissions to examine the amendments to th Peace Treaty, economic blockade of opium traffic, etc., The Council will study questions of Sarre Basin, Danzig, and disarmament, and will receive documents with regard to mandates and other questions.

CASE AGAINST TOBIN WITHDRAWN

The case against Tobin, one of the four men, who appeared before a Dublin Courtmartial on January 27th, in connection with the massacre of officers in Dublin, has been withdrawn owing to evidence being in adequate.

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE TAXATION.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON U. K. FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8 p.m. Feb. 6.

In connection with the Report of the Financial Committee of the Brussels Conference, it appeare from the second annex that the approximate average taxation per head, both direct and indirect, calculated at the current rates of exchange, in the following countries is:—United Kingdom: Seventeen sterling; France: 116 shillings; Germany: 51 shillings.

PUDUKOTAH'S EXTERNMENT ORDER.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S CHALLENGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in a letter to the press regarding his externment from Pudukotah, challenges the Raja to specify the passages in the address which are calculated to disturb the loyalty of his people towards the paramount power, and his person and family. He says that the autocratic procedure on the part of the Raja is a pitiable camouflage to cover his anger against one who had dared to raise the question of succession to the State, and stated that the Raja's son by his Australian wife could not succeed to the Gadi of a Hindu State.

MAKE THRACE AUTONOMOUS.

ABROGATE GREEK PRIVILEGES IN SMYRNA.

MODIFY MILITARY CLAUSES

TURKEY'S DEMANDS AT LONDON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-15., p.m. Feb. 6

Constantinople.—According to the Press, Turkey is submitting the following claims at the London Conference. The Abrogation of privileges, accorded to Greeks in the Smyrna region, by the Treaty of Sevres, Autonomy of Thrace, based on the principle of Nationality, the maintenance, under Turkish Sovereignty, of the Turkish territories ceded to Armenia by the Treaty of Sevres, the modification of economic clauses affecting the Sovereignty and independence of Turkey, and modification of military clauses in order to enable Turkey to possess an army sufficient for her defence.

LADY READING'S HOPE.

HER GREAT INTEREST IN INDIAN WOMEN PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Feb. 6

Lady Reading, interviewed by the "Evening News," said that she had been studying the problems of women in India, and hoped that she would be able to helw them The Vicereine had great opportunities, because she understood that women went straight to her. "I admire Indian women so much. They were wonderful during the war, giving of their best so proudly to the Great King-Emperor."

She concluded by saying that she expected to return to England for a short visit at the end of the year, as her doctors considered it would be better for her to do so, as she was not strong. Her one regret was that she was unable to have her Grandchildren in India, but Viscount Erlegin and his wife would pay a visit to India, later.

LORD RADING'S MILITARY SECCERETARY

It is stated that Lord Reading has appointed Major Crauford Stuart to be hi Military Secretary accompanying him to India. Major Crauford Stuart was Lord Reading's Private Secretary while he was ambassador in the United States in 1918-1919 Major Crauford Stuart has a distinguishe army career. He commanded the Hood Naval Battalion in Gallipoli and served for several years with the first Punjab Cavalry and with the 127th Baluchis.

K. 5 FATALITY.

ADMIRALTY'S REPORT NOT CONCLUSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 6.

The findings of the enquiry, which are issued by the Admiralty with respect to the of K5 fail to throw light on the disaster. It is explained that the submarine, which recently underwent a periodical refit, was practising attack with capital ships when she dived reappeared, redived and subsequently failed to respond to the calls. The evidence shows that she was not sunk in collision. It is conjectured that some loss of control may have occurred, causing the vessel to reach the depth at which the external pressure would account for destruction.

BATTLESHIPS—PRINCIPAL UNITS OF FLEET.

MR. DANIELS ON THEIR IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

The controversy, which is at present raging in Britain with regard to the alleged uselessness of capital ships, has spread to America. Mr. Daniels was recently instructed to draw up an expert report upon the comparative values of capital ships, aircraft, and submarines. He has now replied, reiterating his belief that battleships are the principal units of the fleet and the United States cannot hope to compete with the existing Navies without them.

NO PUBLIC MEETINGS WITHOUT PERMISSION

ORDER IN RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

A Rae Bareli message says:—The District Magistrate, with the previous approval of the local Government, has passed an order under section 144 C.P.C. that no public meetings are to be held in the district without his permission until further orders.

"RAILWAYS FOR INDIA, NOT INDIA FOR RAILWAYS!"

STRONG PLEA FOR STATE MANAGEMENT.

DISADVANTAGES OF COMPANY ADMINISTRATION EXPOSED.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' AND MILL-OWNERS' EVIDENCE.

The Indian Railway Committee resumed its sittings at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, Sir William Acworth presiding

Representatives from the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau and those from the Mill Owner's Association including Mr. Lalji Naranji, Sir Vithaidas Thackersey, Mr. Jehanjir Petit and Mr. B. F. Madon and Mr. J. K. Mehta were examined on Saturday. It was not long before it became evident that they had a strong case and that they were determined and unequivocal in their demand for state management of rail ways. Mr. Lalji Naranji condemned every proposal for palliatives and had thorough conviction in favour of State Management. The admirable tenacity with which he adhered to the policy of State Managemen showed how thorough his convictions were on that subject. Neither he nor his companions ever hesitated in furnishing instances.

TRIBUNAL A LAST RESORT.

He agreed to the idea of a tribunal only as a last resort and neither he nor his companions were ever at a loss to furnish instances of the harm done to Indian industries as a consequence of company management. It was not, for instance, difficult for them to show how the uncontroled manipulations by railway companies of rates and fares closed the ports to certain trades and checked commercial enterprise. They pointed out, moreover, how India had suffered in the matter of purchases of stores. They naturally pleaded for tenders to be sent out from India instead of from England. They condemned once more the indifference of the Railway Board, its inefficiency and its apathy towards indigenous industries. They blamed the discrimination between European and Indian railway employees in the matters of salary, promotion and status referred to by the witnesses and it was pointed out that the remuneration of the Indian apprentices in the B.B. and C.I. workshops was fifty per cent lower than that of the European apprentices.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Hon. Mr. Shastri remarked that such discrimination was not unusual in this country and that it was well known that it existed as regards guards and drivers. Mr. Lalji Naranji maintained that it was the fault of the irresponsible manner in which Government allowed the conference to neglect the training of Indians. They shouud be blamed for the inadequate supply of Indian experts. Mr. Petit supported him and showed how Japan had made the railways responsible for the national supply. Sir Vithaldas and Mr. Madon showed that the financial difficulties supposed to come in the way of state management were in reality not insurmountable.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

In the course of his written evidence Sir Vithaldas stated:—

All the trunk lines in India now are owned by the State and until they are managed through the State Agency it would be difficult to expect the profit sharing Companies to look to the question from the purely Indian point of view as they would have no special interest in framing tariffs to secure the promotion and the development of indigenous industries at the sacrifice of revenue. To them it matters little whether the matches are made in Ahmedabad or Rawalpindi or whether they are made in Japan or Sweden. Their policy in the past, under which they gave extremely low rates for foreign matches and put every kind of obstacle in the way of Indian match factories, resulted in giving preference to foreign manufactures. When questioned, they generally take shelter behind the argument of cheap cost of carriage for long loads and wagon loads. At the present stage of the industrial development of the country when there is great need for starting pioneering efforts in the direction of factories, it is the duty of the State to carry their raw materials and their manufactured articles at a lower rate, certainly not a higher rate than the rate charged for carrying foreign goods, irrespective of the quantity of the goods and distance over which they are to be carried to these factories. The State has a large and more permanent interest in the country and it can afford to sacrifice to a certain extent immediate gain from this larger interest secured by the development of industries in the country while the profit sharing companies that work for immediate gains will naturally refuse themselves to be guided by these considerations.

COMPANY REVALUES.

Another disadvantage in the Company management is the desire of each Company to appropriate the traffic to its own line. It is quite natural but when by manipulation of minimum and maximum rates laid down by Government they try to divert the traffic to their own ports, the merchants are put to a great loss and inconvenience. The one method which they employ is the introduction of block rates in order to prevent other Companies' lines from getting the traffic and thus trade and commerce, instead of being developed on natural lines, are regarded by artificial diversion of traffic, as it compels the merchants to send their goods not by the route which gives them the readiest access to the best markets but by aroute which brings the most profit but by a route which brings the most profthrough the particular places.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, in the course of his written evidence stated:—

My Committee are for absolute direct ways owned by the State and that they should be managed directly by the State. The management by Companies has been proved to be adverse to the interests of Indian Trade and Industry. Companies are after all out to make profits and they naturally manage railways entrusted to their charge purely in the interests of their shareholders and the ultimate interests of the country as such thereby suffer.

Even with regard to management on business lines, my Committee fear that undue prominence and attention is given to foreign trade, at the expense of the indigenous trade and industries.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

The experience of War has shown, as in England, that company management is not suitable for mobilising the resources and energies of a country.

The absolute indifference evinced by the present railway management, to the grievances of third class passengers, is a scandal which would not have been tolerated in any other country for so long a time, bearing in mind specially the fact that it is these passengers who contribute the largest passenger income to the railways.

The Committee have always noted with deep concern, the closing of all the doors of employment in higher grades in railways to Indians.

My Committee are for absolute direct State management and are not in favour of any modification being introduced in the system.

My Committee are not in favour of company management at all whether the domicile be in India or the United Kingdom.

RAIWAY BOARD'S CONTROL DISAPPROVED.

My Committee do not approve of the system of control by the present Railway Board as satisfactory. It consists entirely of railwaymen who are out of touch with Indian commercial people and specially with Indian public opinion.

My Committee urge that the Railway Board should be reconstituted and should have in future 4 members and a Chairman that is, in all 5 members. Of these at least 3 should be Indians, one of whom should be a representative of the Indian Commercial community.

The powers entrusted to the Railway Board should be ample and broad to allow them to exercise complete jurisdiction over the entire Indian railway management when it is taken up by the State.

The Railway Board is at present under the Department of Commerce. My Committee are of opinion that the Member for Commerce should always be an Indian. If in future, Railways are placed in charge of another Department, say the department of communications as has been suggested in some quarters, the Member in charge of this, should likewise be an Indian.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

The Capital funds required should be raised in the cheapest market preference being given, other things being equal, to India. After recording the oral evidences of Mr. Jehangir Petit and Mr. Lalji Naranji the Committee adjourned till monday.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Indian Railway Committee again met on Friday at the Secretariat, and the first witness examined yesterday was Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Rumboll, stated:—

My view is that the public interest is best served by running railways primarily as business undertakings, and consequently that they should be managed by Companies and not directly by the State. I would except such frontier railways as may be required to be managed by the State on military grounds. The profit-sharing basis is suitable. My reasons are that a State Department is unfitted constitutionally for the detailed conduct of a business concern. The tendency is to make promotions, except with rare exceptions, by seniority; to discourage enterprise; and to prefer inertia to a really active policy. A Department of Government is also open to undue poli-

(Continued on next page.)

STUDENTS AND N. C. O.

HOW TO DEVOTE TO NATIONAL WORK

MR. PATEL'S SCHEME.

The following is Mr. Patel's Scheme for N. C. O. Students. It was discussed approved and adopted at a Meeting of students who have withdrawn from Schools and Colleges and who desire to devote themselves to National work held in the hall of Marwari Vidyalaya on the 30th January last:—

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Part I.

(1). Plain-living-High thinking, Regular hacits. One kind of dress for all.

(2). Truth under any circumstances.

(3). Vow in favour of Swadeshi, non-smoking and total abstinence.

(4). Students shall organise themselves into separate bands of 20 each with a Captain elected by each band. This will facilitate and simplify much of the work in the initial stages.

(5). Each student should select the village or villages in which he proposes to start work and give intimation of it to the Advisory Board. It shall be open to students to take counsel from the Board in making this selection. The Board shall have power to make the final allotment of villages to students but in doing so, they shall take into consideration the selection made by each student.

(6). No student can start work unless he satisfies the Advisory Board of his capacity to undertake it.

(7). Advisary Committee will undertake to find ways and means for the up-keep and maintenance of all the students workers who stand in need of it in accordance with the rules made by the Board in consultation with the students.

(8). Students under training shall engage themselves in collecting subscriptions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund or do such other National work in and round about Bombay in spare hours according to the instructions of the Advisory Board.

(9). Subject to general instructions, of the Advisory Committee from time to time, Student workers shall be under the control and direction of the Congress Committee to which the village Committee concerend is subordinate and they will refer all matters of doubt and difficulties to that Congress Committee.

VILLAGE WORK.

Part II.

(Compulsory i.e. the workers shall undertake).

(1). To organise a Congress Committee for a Village or a group of Villages or to strengthen the existing one by enlisting as many new members as possible.

(2). To collect subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

(3). To encourage the use of Swadeshi articles and discourage the use of foreign articles as far as possible.

(4). To discourage litigation among people and induce them to refer their disputes to the Panchayat appointed by the Village Congress Committee as far as possible.

(5). To start temperance work in right earnest with a view to the total prohibition of liquor and other intoxicant drugs.

(6) To encourage spinning and hand-loom weaving with a view to increase the production of Swadeshi cloth and foster home industries.

(7) To encourage people to learn Hindusthani.

(8) To read and explain to the people daily if possible one Nationalist paper say "Navjiwan" in Gujrat and 'Kesari" in Deccan

To help to relieve the sufferings of the villagers in regard to forced labour, free provisions and other petty harassment by officials.

To explain to the people the following.

(1) The Congress and its constitution.

(2) Non-cooperation movement laying special emphasis on the desirability and necessity of keeping the movement pure and free from all violence and telling them that self-restraint, self-sacrifice and suffering should be our watchwords.

(3). Rowlatt Act, the Passive Resistence movement and the Punjab Atrocities.

(4). Khalifat Question.

(5). Non-Cooperation movement in other lands particularly in Hungary.

(6). Economic condition of our people under British Rule as compared with that of self governing people.

(7). Repressive measures on the statute book, their object and use.

(8). Reform Act and what it does not give and why it has been boycotted by the Congress.

(9). What we want.

(10). To maintain a register of the grievances of the people and help them in remedying them as far as possible with the help of the Congress Committees.

(11). To organise meetings of the Depressed classes from time to time and take steps to remove untouchability.

(12). To induce able bodied starving people to go to work and try to help other classes of starving people. To maintain a register of people suffering from incurable or infectious diseases and send it on to the Taluka Congress Committee.

(13). To organise Volunteer corps.

VILLAGE WORK.

(Optional i.e. the workers may undertake.)

(1). To establish a Library or a reading room.

(2). To establish Primary National Schools or night Classes or both.

(3). To start Charitable dispensary or free distribution of medicine.

(4). To startrelief work wherever necessary.

(5). To concert measures for sanitary improvements including the supply of pure drinking water.

(6). To take steps to effect agricultural improvements.

(7). To start Banks and other institutions on a cooperative basis.

The student worker in carrying on this propaganda detailed above should act in close association and cooperation with the village Congress Committee.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR N. C. O STUDENTS.

Part III.

(1). Congress constitution and how to organise Congress Committee.

(2). Rowlatt Act and other repressive measures.

(3). History of the Kaira Passive Resistence movement.

(4). The Punjab Atrocities and the Amritsar massacre.

(5). Satyagriha Movement.

(6). Khalifat question.

(7). Non-Cooperation movement in all its aspect.

(8). Tilak Swaraj Fund and how to collect it.

(9). Temperance.

(10). How to discharge litigation and the Village Panchayet.

(11). The Reform Act.

(12). The Last War and its lesson.

(13). Conditions of India under British Rule.

(14). Non-Cooperation movement in other lands.

(15). Swadeshi and Boycott.

(16). Lessons in Hindustani.

(17). Forced labour and free provisions by officials.

(18). Treatment of Indians in British Colonies.

(19). Militrasim and Imperialism.

(20). Depressed Classes.

(21). Some useful statistic.

(22). How to carry on Congress progaganda in villages.

(23). Reformed Councils a farce.

(24). The Champaran Episode.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NON-COOPERATIONISTS' TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following message is sent by our Delhi correspondent:—

More than one long hour was occupied this afternoon the President and members of the Legislative Assembly having to go through oath-taking ceremony, which was another tedious, though less unimpressive, show. Most of the seats were occupied by those whose names were hitherto unknown to Indian politics, and there were still others who are yet to make any mark, but here and there were to be seen ambitious youths who are apparently anxious to snatch every opportunity of serving their party, if not their country. Madras is perhaps the only province which has sent up more than half a dozen tried hands, but from other provinces the Legislators are mostly either new to themselves or new to political, warfare, and these to look at one another and console in each others deficiencies. One looked in vain for a person of the calibre of Mr. Jinnah who, whatever his politics might be, is expected to put up a strong fight whenever necessary. Title-holders were in plently, and landed magnates were not few either. What was even more remarkable was the fact that even the so-called moderate element was not fully represented.

No doubt all seats are filled, but the Assembly, as a whole, is seriously lacking in representative character. Indeed the reformed legislature is less representative than its predecessor, and it can be fairly asserted that though the movement for boycott of Councils has not advanced so much as to wean away the quantity of the Council, it has more than succeeded in drawing out its quality. There are three members who do not understand the English language. A taste of how they are going to express themselves or make their existence felt was indicated to-day at the time of oath-taking. They had to come out with Urdu, and in the case of the representative of the Imperial Capital, the case was even worse, because a European like the Secretary of the Assembly had to read out for him in Urdu what he had to repeat. There is however one saving grace in the whole assembly, and that is the dignified bearing, impressive look, and confident countenance of the President who seems to have already captured most of the members by his parliamentary practice. Any way, the Assembly as a whole, is not what was expected even by the full-blown Cooperator, and to the Non-Cooperator it is nothing but a tremendous success.

At the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on 25th January last Mr. Ross M. Logan, Acting Agent of South Indian Railway was elected as a member and Mr. T. E. Moir, Labour Commissioner of Madras, as honorary member of the Chamber. (A.P.)

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Since the opening of the National School on Tuesday last great interest has been created amongst the public of Rajkot. Mansukhlal Mehta addressed three big open air public meetings, during the week. His speech made on Friday, was the most interesting as it concerned the whole of Kathiawad. (A.P.)

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A Delhi message of February, 5, says a communique states:—Intimation has been received from the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental students at Oxford that the list of Oriental applicants for admission to that University in October 1921, will close on March, 31st. (A.P.)

"RLYSFOR INDIA NOT INDIA FOR RLYS !"

(Continued from previous page.)

tical pressure and may be compelled to act on political opinions, which may be transient and shared only by a minority.

My experience of 34 years has been in the traffic department of company managed railways, that is, the Indian Midland and G. I. P. Railways. During the last few years I have on several occasions acted as Agent.

I am in favour of management by a Company domiciled in United Kingdom with Board of Directors in England and in the event of capital being raised in India, subsidiary Board in India representative of such capital. My reasons are:—(1). The impossibility of obtaining a suitable Board in India. (2). Boards in London are not subject to undue pressure from political or local influence, as a Board in India might be. (3). If Government decide to make more use of Companies to raise capital, Board situated in London would be in touch with the money market there.

I think the principle of co-partnership is sound but I am strongly in favour of extending its application by allowing the Companies to raise new capital which would share *pro rata* in the proceeds of the undertaking.

COMPANIES DOMICILED IN ENGLAND

With regard to the question that the Directors in United Kingdom are out of touch with Indian conditions the witness said:—"This can be and is now avoided by Directors making visits to India. It is a matter for consideration whether a Board of Directors appointed in India, who would have little or no railway experience and little time to spare from their business to acquire it, would not be even more out of touch with the conditions than a Board in London constituted to some extent of railway men with a practical knowledge of railways. The delay complained of has been caused more by lack of finance than by the fact that the Board is located in England. In matter of urgency the cable is freely used. I consider that such delays as occur would be greatly increased if the reference were to a Government Department acting as a court of first instance. I do not however think that public or railway interests have been prejudiced to any extent worth mentioning by the alloged delays on the part of Home Boards." It would be most difficult to get suitable and efficient Boards of Directors in India, more particularly in the case of those railways not having their headquarters in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

The appointment of a permanent Chairman by Government would lead to the reverse of continuity. If the posts, were well paid they would be claimed and obtained by senior officers of Government whose stay in India is likely to be short.

COMPOSITION OF RAILWAY BOARD.

I consider that the principle of control by the Railway Board is sound and should be continued. The Railway Board should consist of a President, and three members, who, while acting as a consultative body with the President on questions of policy, should each be responsible for a particular portion of the work, for example, there should be one member strong in Engineering, one in Operation and another in Finance. The President to have power of decision in matters when there is a difference of opinion.

The Railway Board should be a Railway Department with the President on the Executive Council, the members having th status of a Secretary to Government.

Re. supply of funds for railway purposes the witness said:—Sufficient funds have not been provided for either new construction, improvement of existing Railways or renewals.

It is of little use constructing a net work of railways, until the main line is developed to carry the additional traffic.

FUNDS FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES.

It is difficult to state what amount should be provided annually for capital purposes. For the G. I. P. Railway, I estimate provisionally that we ought to have in the next 10 years at least 40 crores for major capital and programme revenue work and housing Minor capital works are difficult to estimat but might be put provisionally at 1½ crore in the same period.

Capital funds, should, I think, be raise wherever they can be obtained most cheaply

As regards borrowing in India the present terms are not suitable. A rebate fror the earnings on interchanged traffic will have to be given by the main line so as permit under present conditions of a dividend of 6 to 6½ per cent. or a similar interest will have to be guaranteed, with a share in the profits beyond that figure. The working railway should be paid 55 per cent. the earnings.

Railway rates must be raised so as to provide a reasonable return on the capital. It is not easy to say what the percentage of increase should be. The figures as represented by a return of nett profits on capital point to Company-managed railways being more advantageous than State managed railways.

Railways require to know well in advance what money will be allotted to them during a particular year so that they may make the arrangements necessary for the spending of it, and to have the assurance that funds will be provided in subsequent years so that works commenced in one year may be carried to completion.

Re appointment of railway commissions, experience has shown that most railway disputes are capable of settlement, if not through the medium of the Law Courts, by representation to the Railways themselves or to the Railway Board.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINT

An analysis of the complaints against railway working as at present constituted whether by the State or by Companies will show that they are caused by the development of railways being behind requirements in other words through lack of funds. The difficulty is mainly one of finance.

The alleged inattention to the needs of 3rd class passengers on the part of railways worked by Companies is common to all railways both State and Company worked. Government provides the capital, and Railways can only use it to the best advantage for the development of their system. Overcrowding exists due to want of carriages both for adding to existing and provision of new services. The situation has been aggravated by the War. It must not be overlooked that the Railway Companies have no power to raise money themselves except with the authority of the Secretary of State. Notwithstanding the drawbacks that Railways have had to suffer, much progress has been made in ameliorating the conditions of travel for 3rd class passengers. Improved carriages have been provided, and also better waiting accommodation.

Again, the complaints of unequal treatment generally arise owing to traffic not being moved as it offers and this is due to either want of rolling stock or facilities.

STATE VS. COMPANY.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Rumboll said if they had a local board it must be a board freed from Government control except as far as Government would nominate their representative on it. In regard to the question whether a railway should be managed by the State or a Company, he quoted the opinion of a South African railway official to the effect that when in democratic countries railways had been taken over by the State, it had resulted in an increase of expenditure and instead of the public getting direct benefit from the State management the reverse had been the case. The point he wished to make out was that India was asking for a democratic form of Government, and here was a country —with demoratic Government which was inclined to be adverse to State management of railways. Regarding railway developments, he said that wherever a railway had been built the piece of land there had gone up and through it the land revenue must also go up. He thought it would be better to keep railway finance separate from the ordinary budget of the country.

As to the complaints of passengers, the witness said the G. I. P. Railway made no distinction between European and Indian passengers. But there was a complaint against them, which had been rife for the past few years that they provided separate accommodation for Anglo-Indians in third-class compartments. This arrangement had been held to be legal by courts of law. Years ago they used to receive complaints that European merchants got waggons whereas Indian merchants did not. As a result of discussion with the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau they had introduced a procedure which had, he thought, up to a certain point ensured that everybody would get even treatment. He hoped they had entirely removed any preferential treatment between Europeans and Indians as regarded allocation of wagons. He was afraid that owing to paucity of wagons, conditions had arisen which made corruption possible on the railways. Asked if he would believe it if he were told that on his railway a man had paid Rs. 200 per waggon, the witness said he had never heard such a thing happen on his railway.

The Chairman said a responsible gentleman made the statement in respect of another railway.

The witness said he was surprised to read it in the papers.

Further examination of the witness was adjourned.

MR. HEBBLETHWAITE'S EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. was the next witness examined. The Company, in the course of their written evidence, stated:—

With the exception of railways serving a strategical frontier such as the North-Western Railway we favour management through companies domiciled in England with Boards sitting in London combined with the creation of Local Boards in India. We favour Company as opposed to State management because:—(1) We consider Company management tends to greater efficiency. (2) State management removes the element of competition necessary to effective management and development of railways. (3) Under State management appointments are liable to be influenced by political considerations and promotions by seniority rather than by efficiency.

We favour London Boards acting in conjunction with Local Boards as opposed to Boards in India because we do not consider the large amounts which will have to be borrowed for renewals, development and improvement of existing railways and the construction of new lines can be all found in rupees in India. London Boards are therefore a necessity if access is to be obtained to the world's money markets. We regard it as most important that Local Boards should be created in India and that considerable powers should be delegated to such Boards particularly in matters of local policy, certain establishment questions and in the settlement of Labour disputes. The advice of Local Boards would also be of value in the event of Companies being permitted to raise rupee loans in India.

We consider a suitable personnel for the Local Board would be (1) the Agent of the Home Board, (2) a Director of the Home Board, serving in rotation if possible, (3) a nominee of the Local Government, (4) a suitable representation of the local community both European and Indian. If Directors of the Home Board served on the Local Board in rotation it would remove one of the main objections to Boards sitting in London, viz., the lack of touch with existing conditions in India.

We consider that the control of railways should vest in a railway member of the Government of India assisted by technical advisers representing the various branches of Railway administration.

In other words, in view of the extreme importance of railways to the development of India, we would create a separate department of the Government of India for Railways which would not be under the control of the Finance and Commerce and Industry Departments.

Government control of Rates and Fares, Settlement of Disputes: We consider the existing control adequate and satisfactory.

RAISING OF RATES.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite said he agreed it would be a good plan to raise the rates by 30 per cent. which would bring in 30 per cent. more revenue than at present and would be able to wipe off the debt. That would be a better plan than the heroic measure of raising a loan of 20 years' duration. His object in suggesting that they should have local boards in India was to avoid the delays which occurred at present in referring even small matters to the London Boards. He was in favour of giving district local boards in this Presidency the powers to construct narrow gauge railways as they in the Madras Presidency were empowered to do.

In regard to the block rates which at one time were put on at Broach, the witness, replying to the Chairman, said those railway rates drove away, Messrs. Killick Nixon's steamers from that port. Those block rates had subsequently been cancelled, and if there was a guarantee that the same would not be put on again there was a great possibility of the firm again running their steamers to and from Broach. They might like to do it again if that guarantee were given.

Replying to Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, the witness said they had a board of directors in India for the Gujerat railway. It would have caused inconvenience to the agents here if the board of directors was in London and not in India. The Tapti-Valley Railway was the first big railway started by the firm. There was some difficulty in getting money for it, but subsequently in regard to other railways no such difficulty was experienced.

DEWAN BAHADUR GODBOLE.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole was the next witness examined. Replying to the Chairman, he said he was in favour of a State-owned railway being managed by a Company rather than by Government. State management would not pay attention to the revenue side of the concern and was likely to yield to popular clamours for additional comforts. The aim should be that the management should secure an adequate return, say 6 or 7 per cent., and it was only when that return was secured that luxuries such as platforms at minor stations, etc., should be provided. He would rather enhance and not withdraw any part of the control at present exercised by Government. Companies should be domiciled in India. Government should have control over rates.

The Committee adjourned till Saturday.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The first All-India Railwaymen's Conference again met on Sunday at the Empire Theatre under the presidency Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad when the proceedings of the session were concluded. The conference met at 1 p.m. and the audience was larger than even on the previous days—the gallery of the distinguished visitors being much more thickly packed than on any previous day of the session.

The proceedings began with the singing of Bankim Babu's "Bandemataram" song, which was followed by the recitation of several poems—one of them being composed by a lad who was the brother of a railway employee.

The proceedings though carried on in no less haste than on Saturday, were conducted with great enthusiasm and the striking feature of the day was a resolution about Mr. B. G. Horniman. The moment the reading of the resolution began and Mr. Horniman's name was uttered, the whole audience burst out into tremendous cheers which lasted for several minutes together Besides that a long list of other resolutions of vital importance to the Railwaymen in the country, was gone through.

HORNIMAN'S RECALL DEMANDED.

The resolution with regard to Mr. Horniman is thus worded:—

(a) "That this Conference of workers of all Railways in India and Burmah places on record the valuable and disinterested services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman late Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the cause of workers and especially the workers of the G. I. P. Railway during the strike in 1917;

(b) "That this Conference strongly condemns the action of Government of India and in particular the Government of Bombay for deporting him without any trial;

(c) "That this Conference demands the authorities should remove the ban against him, and allow him to return to India immediately."

We shall publish a full report of the proceedings in our next issue if space permits. Our space, alas! is limited.

A CORRECTION

Dr. Biswanath Mukherjee who supported the election of the President on the 1st day is a delegate of the Bengal and North Wectern Railway, U. P. and not of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, as was reported in our paper.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The first business meeting of the reformed Bengal Legislative Council will be held on Monday next. The only Legislative business on the agenda is the election and determination of salary of Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

A notice has been given of thirteen resolutions, with certain amendments to some of them. A determined effort will be made to reduce salaries of the ministers and a notice is given of no fewer than eight resolutions on the subject, the last motion being that the question of reduction of the sinisters' salary be referred to a committee.

Damage to the extent of four lakhs of rupees was caused by a fire on January 31, at Myanaung in Henzada district, Burma when 80 houses were destroyed. (A.P.)

LATEST CABLES

SENSATION AT DUBLIN COURT MARTIAL.

LIFE OF WITNESS ATTEMPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. at 2 a.m., Feb. 7.

A sensation was caused at the Dublin Courtmartial on the youth charged in connection with the murder of officers on November 27th, when the president announced that a message had been received stating, that one of the witnesses for the prosecution was unable to attend because he had been wounded by a would-be assassin. The Court adjourned.

POST OFFICE BURNED AS REPRISALS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. at 2 a.m., Feb. 7.

As official reprisal for the ambush in which Divisional Commissioner Holmes was killed the Post Office at King Williams town has been burned down.

LORD HAIG SAILS FOR CAPE TOWN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. at 2 a.m., Feb. 7.

Lord Haig accompanied by his wife has sailed for Cape Town, where he will attend the Empire conference of exsoldier organisations on February 23rd.

LABOUR OFFICIALS HELD UP AND ROBBED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. at 2 a.m., Feb. 7.

Two officials of the Cork Labour Exchange were held up to-day by two armed men and robbed of £300 unemployed pay.

A NEWSPAPER AMALGAMATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. at 2 a.m., Feb. 7.

The amalgamation is announced of the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Globe"

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir R. Baden-Powell and Lady Powell attended Scout functions on Saturday, the principal of which was the review of Indian Boy Scouts and Seva Samity Boy Scouts, at which a large and distinguished gathering was present. (A.P.)

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Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali left Calcutta for Jharia by Gaya passenger train on Friday night. There was a large gathering at the station to see them off who raised shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." (A.P.)

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Of the 8,000 railway workers on strike at Liboah (E. I. Railway), 300 presented themselves at the shops on Friday but the management decided not to open them. No disturbances have been reported. (A. P.)

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A "Gazette of India" extraordinary notifies that in the case of foreign sterling money-orders' rate of commission shall be one rupee seven annas for every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof. (A.P.)

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It is notified that 7th, 9th and 10th February will be observed as public holidays in all public offices in the Delhi Province. (A.P.)

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The total imports of cotton piece-goods into Indian ports from foreign countries during the week ending 22nd January last amounted to twenty-four million yards, as against the forty milion yards in the corresponding period of last year. (A.P.)

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A Calcutta message of February 4, says, there is no change in regard to the tram strikes. Half a dozen motor lorries, with trailers attached are running for the convenience of passengers. (A.P.)

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An Ongole (District Guntur) message says that the Bar there has resolved upon suspension of practice from 1st March (A.P.)

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The Governor of Bengal has received a telegram from the Duke of Connaught expressing his sincerest thanks for the unfailing kindness and asking him (the Governor) to express his (the Duke's) lively sense of gratidue and appreciation to all who were associated with the arrangements for his recention. The Governor has sent a reply. (A.P.)

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The Duke of Connaught arrived at Agra by special train on Saturday morning. After breakfast His Royal Highness visited the Taj. After luncheon, the Duke drove to the Fort and to Akbar's tomb at Sikandra. At night His Royal Highness had a quiet dinner at the Circuit House.

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The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi has adversely commented on the decision of the Indian Railways Committee not to visit Karachi.

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The Tavoy Chamber of Mines have noted the Burma Government:—"Price of tin, £162 has dropped to £49-10 in four weeks. Wolfram unsaleable. All mining now is unprofitable and mines are closing down 8,000 coolies will be out of employment and no other work is available in this district." (A.P.)

"NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION!"

ASSERTION OF RIGHT TO FORM UNIONS.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The first All-India Railwaymen's Conference met again on Saturday at 1-30 p.m. at the Empire Theatre under the presidency of Rao Saheb Chandrika Prasad. There was a very large number of visitors larger perhaps than the number on the previous day. Delegates and distinguished visitors packed the theatre to its full capacity. From the middle of the proceedings Mr. Shaukat Ali attended the conference and his appearance was the signal for an outburst of long and continued cheers.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The proceedings began with the singing of a song which implied that the workers salvation lay in unity and after that Mr. Bhaowalla read out several messages of sympathy received on that day. The first message read, was the one from Mr. N. M. Joshi who regretted inability to attend but wished the conference every success. Another message was received from the President, B.B. Railway Employees' Union. Mr. H. Ghosh had wired from Ramakona asking the president to move a resolution in the conference regarding Assistant Station Masters' duties as owing to continuous night duty many of them lose their health and go to graves early and that if the railways arranged their duties alternately both Station Master and Assistant Station Masters could get some rest. There were several more letters and telegrams convey ing messages of sympathy and congratulations.

The result of this announcement of the commenced the day's business he would ask the speakers who would move resolutions and second and support them, to bear in mind that they had a very short time at their disposal and that he would also request them to keep themselves strictly to the points.

The result of their announcement of the President was that all the speakers had to say their say within two or three minutes each and many of them could only read out the resolutions standing against their names. But with all that the proceedings of the day were conducted with great enthusiasm though a long programme of resolutions had to be gone through very quickly.

RESOLUTIONS MOVED.

Mr. M. A. Khan of the N.-W. Railway men's Union then moved:—

"That the daily rated staff in Indian railways be brought on to the monthly system with equal privileges of that system and that all railwaymen should work two hundred and eight hours which should constitute a month, except the sedentary staff whose total hours of work in a month should be only one hundred and fortyfour hours, gazetted holidays being reckoned as working hours during the month in which they fall.

That work done over and above this should be paid at one and one half time between 6 and 18 hours and at double the rate of pay, drawn by men between sunset and sunrise and gazetted holidays.

Mr. Khan said they could have demanded a four hours' day but they had to consider certain economic conditions of the country. And they did not now want eight hours work and sixteen hours' sleep. They as men knew that they have come to the world to perform certain duties. Their first duty was towards humanity and that requires a constant furtherance of knowledge. They were not born only to work, work and work like machinery. They required rest, refreshment and studies too. He hoped the authorities would gladly accept this suggestion of 8 hours' work.

Mr. Dandabatar seconded and Mr. Gokhale supported the resolution and it was carried unanimously .

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

That the draft constitution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation prepared by the Reception Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference be adopted provisionally as it stands and a committee be appointed to go through it and circulate copies thereof among all the different Unions and Associations asking them to give their opinion within three months. After the opinions are received the said Committee will go through them and will have the power to accept them if advisable.

Mr. Ginwalla said as regards the constitution, the members of the Reception Committee had worked days and days together to draft it and he hoped that was the best best could have drafted. However, if any deligate now proposed to suggest any amendment to that he could do it by all means.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. Gule, was carried without any change.

FORMATION OF UNIONS.

Mr. B. H. S. Salim from Burmah moved:—That Railway administrations in India and Burma be requested to encourage the formation of unions of Railway men on their respective lines as desied in the Vesailles covenant 421 of the League of Nations and all such unions should be recognised.

Mr. Salim said that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourne" was an old saying. But will all modern nations of the rights of man that saying still held good and endeavours to assert the right of man has been more than once stifled because there was too much of individuality and want of combination. "Self" had stood out to prominently in the endeavour and to crush one was therefore an easy matter. The policy of combination was lost sight of until man's consciousness was awakened and learnt to appreciate the power of combination, which gave birth to the saying—"Divided we fall, united we stand." In this matter it was not a question between capital and labour or master and man, but it was a question of rights. Continuing the speaker said it was the sacred duty of man to demand and obtain what was his birth-right and thus help to protect the interest of his children and his children's.

Many of them deplored that their applications and petition had not met with the reception they expected, and in the natural course of things they were agrieved. If such appeals and petitions were united ones, there was not the least doubt that their object would have been accomplished.

Mr. S. B. Kane seconded the resolution.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S SYMPATHY.

Dr. Mukerji of the B. N. W. Railway, supporting the resolution said that it was a move in the right direction there no doubt. It had been explained in the presidential address that they had been while to enlist the sympathy of the League of Nations and he therefore thought that when they got the sympathy of an engust body like the League of Nations it would be now like putting a lamp before the sun in asking the sympathy of as there was no harm in asking the sympathy of the Railway authorities, he would support the resolution.

Mr. K. R. Sabapaty of the O. and R. Railway further supporting the resolution said his brethren in the O. and R. Railway were grateful to the organizers of the Conference for having brought about this meeting of the leaders of different Unions in India with a view to work jointly for the ameliorations of the conditions of the hither to helpless employees. He felt positively sure that their organized unions would be capable of doing immense service to the workmen whose sufferings had been hopeless ly ignored by their employers. He knew there were many in the audience who had been the victims of official tyranny because of their taking part in the Unions. He would emphasise with all the lower that he commanded that the establishment of unions was as important to the employees as to the employers, because one of the objects of their Unions was to bring about good and harmonious relations between the employers and the employees.

Mr. P. D. Chetty of the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. Mitter of the N. W. Railwaymen's Union further supported the resolution which was then carried.

INCREASES IN PAY.

Mr. Sahapaty then moved:—

"Considering the present cost of living and the risks and responsibilities involved in the Railway service, this Conference is of the opinion that the minimum salary of railway employees should be in the Provincial towns Rs. 40, and in other large towns Rs. 35 and in other places Rs. 30, plus all local allowances; and the minimum pay for clerks should be Rs. 60 plus local allowances.

Mr. Sahapaty said in all railways now there were two classes of employees—the lower subordinates and the upper subordinates. And most of the lower subordinates in his Railway had to start with Rs. 10 while a European was given at least Rs. 200 to start with. He did not know why it was so. The Indian did as much work as the European but there was a world of difference between the pays of both. Every one admits that the needs of the Indian employees were much more than the Europeans, as the Indian had to support a large family of parents brothers and relatives while the European's only care was his own self and his wife.

Mr. Mang Sen Shew from Burma seconded the resolution.

DR. MUKHERJI.

Dr. Mukerji supporting the resolution said the resolution dealt with a problem which was one of the most vital problems of the railway employees in India. There were no workers in the whole of the world as much under paid as the Indian Railway-employees. And he thought their remedy was nothing but to follow the example of the coal miners of England.

Continuing he said when the question arose as to why the European employees should be paid so lavishly and why the Indians should not get as much as they needed for their maintenance, the reply they received was that because the railways were run by European capital, so, the Europeans had a claim to a decent salary. But—asked the speaker—was it really European capital or Indian capital? It was the capital—said he—made by the exploitation of India's resources.

Mr. Mitter further supporting the proposal said in a fine Urdu speech that for the last four years the employees of the N. W. Railway had been demanding this very thing but the authorities paid no heed to it and the result was the last great strike. During the strike it was distinctly shown that though the European employees were doing the exact same nature of work as the Indian employees the formen was getting more than 15 times what latter got and that in many cases the Indian was doing more responsible work than the European.

THE REAL BOLSHEVIKS.

Continuing Mr. Mitter said they were neither co-operators nor non-co-operators at present. But if the Railway administration which meant the Government ndirectly, did not give them their rights they would be forced to become non-co-operators. People were talking that the Indian workers were becoming Bolsheviks, but he would say that if at all they were Bolsheviks they were small Bolsheviks. The big Bolsheviks were those who were robbing the small Bolsheviks.

Messrs. A. K. Bapti, M. M. Iyer, Ram Ratan and Babu Jagannath also supported this resolution with great emphasis. The resolution was carried unanimously.

COMPENSATION LIABILITY.

Mr. Bhukandas moved:—

"This Conference trusts that the Indian Legislature will take early steps to provide necessary legislation, fixing the liability of Railways for adequate compensation for injuries or loss of life in case of accidents to Railway servants working on line, at station or in workshops."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. K. S. M. Iyer and supported by Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Chetty and was carried unanimously.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. M. A. Khan then moved:—

"That all racial discriminations in the Railway service should be entirely abolished on all State Railways worked by the State or Companies and Note 2 to para 230 of the State Railway Open Line Code VII in this connection be withdrawn."

In view of the Declaration of His Majesty's Government of the 20th August, 1917, and the Government of India Act and the Royal Proclamation of December, 1919, this Conference trusts that the Railway Board should publicly cancel all orders which might have been issued to the Railway administration upon which M. T Ryan made the statement in para 80984 of the Evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Public Service in 1913, to the effect that from the military point of view and internal security of the country more reliance is placed on European officers than on Indians.

Mr. Khan said the subject-matter of the resolution had been discussed on many occasions on public platforms by their national leaders and the railwaymen had now taken it up for the first time. He then quoted several specific instances where Europeans were shown distinct and special favour.

Mr. Chetty supporting the resolution said:—Railway labour, unlike others, is a combined one, where one has to contend with various classes and creeds of employees. There is the European, the Anglo-Indian, the Parsi, the Mahomedan and above all the Hindu. All are there, all have grievances, all have to fight the same capital, as such the fight should be a joint one. In a combined labour like the Railway, conflicting interests would set in at any moment, and the various managements would take advantage of such a catastrophy as it would admirably suit their policy of divide and rule.

NEED SOR UNITY.

To steer clear of these danger zones should be our prime study. My appeal to one and all of you is that in the event o such a catastrophy arising, which God forbid, the better paid and better clad of employees should at all times lend a helping hand to the ill-paid and ill-clad brother workmen and help them to raise to a position of equality. Having set this appeal before you, I will now with your permission enter into the question of racial bar which plays such a havoc in Railways, specially and is a regular stumbling block where Indians are concerned.

In these days of political advancement, in these days of economic distress, the Railway authorities so far have not studied the interest of the Indian employees all cognisant they are of the difficulties and drawbacks under which the Indians as a class labour.

Give a log a bad name and hang him on the nearest tree has been and is the guiding start of Railway administrations in general and the G. I. P. in particular. When I say and emphasize the G. I. P. in particular I have reason and to quote one I might make mention of the deplorable and ridiculously low number of Indian officers on the G. I. P. Of the 223 superior service openings only 13 are held by Indians an enviable figure indeed after 75 years of Railway administration in India.

Equality of treatment and the like has been assured times without number and yet when representations from Indians went in recently to the Home Board the endorsement of the administrative heads were to the effect that the Indians as a class were wanting in this, that, yon and yonder and under such similar flimsy pretexts the Indians were put down as the most unsuited to aspire for anything higher than quill driving. If such is the treatment and sympathy extended by men on the spot I mean administrative heads, Royal Commissions may sit year in and year out, Congresses may shout from the very house tops, and Conferences may wail, all their labours would only bring forth, if at all it does, a mouse.

PLEA OF EFFICIENCY!

Unless and until the administrative heads study the Indian element in all the details and unless and until the Home and Railway Boards demand recommendations from their respective agents yearly in favour of deserving Indians, the status of the Indian employee would be kept stagnated, till probably the Dooms Day.

To the crying shame of administrations year after year, young officers are being indented from Home on the plea of efficiency and the like, ignoring the best of intellect and the like in existence on Railways. To-day there are Traffic Inspectors, Loco. Inspectors and Foremen by the score, Station Masters by the hundreds to fill in places of responsibility and yet, the administration will have their way. Prestige must reign supreme however detrimental it may be.

Coming to the question of subordinate services, I can boldly assert that that is not one Indian to-day throughout the length and breadth of the G. I. P. Railway holding the post of a Station Master at an important Junction Station on A grade scale of pay. There is not a Traffic Inspector, there is not an Audit Inspector, there is not a Loco. Inspector, or a Loco. Foreman. Is there not one Indian of the thousands fit to hold such subordinate positions. The element is there, the intellect is there, the desire is not. So long as administrative officers view the Indians and Anglo-Indians in service with a jaundiced eye, they are sure to look yellow and unless the authorities provide a safety valve by bettering the condition of the Indian and the Anglo-Indian employees the discontent now in existence and still brewing will burst to the detriment of all concerned (when I say discontent brewing).

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience you have exercised, in hearing me and my appeal to all delegates present is that they should not forget this Conference and its doings the moment the turn their back. The organizers of this Conference have so far given the Railway employees a lead by inaugurating this Conference and it is duty incumbent on us—Railway servants to strictly adhere to this Conference year after year till such time we employees are all treated alike, equal pay for equal work, and till such time a harmony is established between Labour and Capital which is the ultimate goal.

The resolution was carried unanimousll.

The Conference at this stage adjourned to 1 p.m. to-day.

AN OIL PAINT GODOWN ON FIRE.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 15,000.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning at about 10-30 in a godown in Mirza Street near Abdur Rahman Street. The Godown was on the ground floor of a four storied house and belonged to Abdulla Chandabhai and a Ship-chandler had stand in one of the rooms tins and cans of oil paints and bundles of ropes. The fire started in that room first, as a workman, Rama Vithu, had gone there with a naked lamp to bring some articles, a piece of uox caught fire, and as soon as he saw that the man ran and brought other men, they tried to put out the fire but without success. The smoke and heat were intense and it became impossible to effect an entrance into the room. The fire brigade people, however, soon arrived on the spot and they extinguished the fire in about half-an-hour's time. The damage to the goods and th building is put down at Rs. 15,000.

M. CLEMENCEAU VISITS AJANTA CAVES

(Associated Press.)

MANMAD, Feb. 4.

M. Clemenceau accompanied by his two secretaries M. M. Pietri and Turpanlt arrived at Jalgaon on the morning of 2nd February with a view to visiting the world renowned caves of Ajanta. The party motored to Ajanta and spent the afternoon and the following day in seeing the beautiful paintings and five sculptures. To M. Clemenceau India is a land of wonders and her past greatness bids fair to a glorious future if national reconstruction is carried on sound principles. Some paintings he considered bore striking resemblance to the masterpieces of European art, particularly to the works of Michael Anjolo and Leonards Da Vinci and the art of Ajunta, though of a very early date, showed consummate skill of the artist in rendering his subject. The party had the advantage of the company of two Italian artists, Prof. Lorenzo Cecconi and Count Arsini, who are now engaged by his Exalted Highness the Nizams Government to conserve the Ajunta paintings. My Hydari also showed the expremier the outlines which are being prepared by Mr. Sayed Ahmed the Curator artist of the Ajunta for the guide to be compiled by the French savant M. Foucher. M. Clemenceau congratulated the artist on his fine work and showed his hearty approval of the desirability of the undertaking.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST KISAN WORKERS.

In a case before the Deputy Magistrate, Allahabad, Ghisai, a tenant, has filed a com plaint. One of the accused, Thakur Sarpanch of the Kisan Sabha is alleged to have approached the complainant and asked him not to cultivate the field as it was against the objects of the Kisan Sabha to take lands from zamindars from which tenants had already been ejected. On his refusal to do that, the complainant was taken before the members of the panchayat by the Thakur and other accused and was ordered to pay Rs. 102 as fine and was threatened to be ex. communicated from the caste. On the complainant's refusing to pay the fine imposed he was stripped off of his clothes and was detained one whole night in the open air and next day he was made to pay the fine. The case is proceeding. *KC*

The next sesson of the Central Provinces Legislative Council commences on the 2nd March 1921, when representation of budgets will be taken up.

(Continued from column 6.)

dians for the benefit of the foreign exchange banks, who had become rich.

MR. PUNTAMBEKAR.

Mr. S. K. Puntambekar said they had met there to protest against the ceremony which was going to be performed on their behalf. If it were not on their beha'f they would not have protested. It was said that the King could do no wrong. But he could also do no right. He could not do any good to the people. He could do nothing to Terence Mc Sweeny who was starving in the jail. He was not coming to India to do us any good. The King had told them to educate unite and hope. They were educating themselves, and they were uniting, but they could not hope; they had to strike, and they were going to do that. They protest might not be heard by the King, but it would be heard by one greater than the King and that was God.

Prof. Swami Naravan further upport ed and after some others had spokan the resolution was passed.

"VINDICATE YOUR SELF-RESPECT!"

"DON'T BE FOOLED BY BUREAUCRACY!"

BOYCOTT OF DUKE'S VISIT.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

Under the auspices of the Swaraja Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League, and the National Union a public meeting was held on Saturday night at Jiteker's Wadi with a view to boycott the Duke of Connaught's visit to Bombay. Mr. B. G. Deshpande presided.

MR. DESHPANDE.

Mr. Deshpande said the Duke of Connaught was coming to Bombay and preparations were going on to welcome him. Some people had already collected funds for the purpose and they had not the bast doubt that those people would welcome him. The Duke had been received but cold ly both in Madras and Calcutta. They in Bombay were bent upon keeping themselves aloof from any movement set a foot to welcome him. The Duke had come to this country to "boost" the Reforms. But the country had already given its verdict at Amritsar that the reforms were un satisfactory, disappointing and inadequate and however much the officials and thei benchmen might praise them, the peopl would not change their opinion. But eve if the reforms were satisfactory and adequate, Indians had resolved on account of the present relations of Government with the people, not to cooperate with Govern ment. So long as the wrongs of the Mos lems in regard to the Khilafat question were not righted, so long as the wounds of the Punjab were not healed, Indians would never for a movement associate themselves with the Government. The first step of Non-Cooperation was not to associate with the Government in welcoming the Duke. Indians had no grudge against the Duke; they had no cause to hate him or to give him the cold shoulder; but Government were making use of him for political purposes, Mahatma Gandhi had written to the Duke in his open letter that although he had cooperated with Government for 30 years, India had not got anything thereby. And the only way left open for the Indians was Non-Cooperation. England ruled over India not because she had all the recent inventions of destruction and arms, but because Indians were cooperating with her in all departments, and if once Indians ceased cooperation Government would have to fall to the ground. The Duke was used as a political barometer to guage the real situation, and it was up to them, Indians, to show him that the political conditions in India were not what they should be. Why were they (officials) troubling the Duke of Connaught, who was an old gentleman, by making a cat's-paw of him? Mr. Gandhi had told them that if he did not get Swaraja within the next eight months he would go to the Himalayas and there spend his life as an ascetic. Were they going to force him to do that? The present was a time of mouning for India; her heart was lacerated with the wounds inflicted by the rulers; and were Indians going to take part in festivation to welcome the Duke? What was their duty at the present time? It was to take no part in the welcome to the Duke. Even to witness the procession was a sin against their country. He called upon Mr. Banker to move the first resolution.

Mr. S. G. Banker moved the resolution that "this meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves not to take any part, in accordance with the mandate of the Congress in any festivities in connection in with the arrival of the Duke in Bombay, and it censures the action of the Municipal Corporation in presenting him with an address in the name of the public of Bombay."

MR. BANKER.

He said the Indian had become self-conscious, self-reliant, and self-respecting and was not going to be fooled by the officials who were making use of the Duke for their political purposes. It was first decided to send the Prince of Wales to India, but when Mahatma Gandhi talked of boycotting hir they thought better of it and instead sent the Duke. The Government were treating Indians as mere cattle, they had insulted their women; they had insulted their students; they had insulted their leaders; and now they were going to soothe their wounds by sending the Duke. Were they men or mere sheep that they could be satisfied with such things? No, Indians had realised their self and they would not be afraid to tell the truth to anybody's face. They had decided to boycott the visit of the Duke, whatever might happen. As self-respecting men they had resolved not to take any part in any function in connection with the Duke's visit. He hoped they, as self-respecting citizens, would see that the resolution of the Congress was only honoured by them.

Coming to the second part of the resolution he said the Corporation had disgraced itself by spending the people's money in giving an address to the Duke; they had proved for ever that they did not represent the people of India. The Corporation had not their confidence. He was however glad that there were one or two members like Mr. Kamdar who had the courage of his convictions to oppose the resolution. He was sorry to see that many congressmen like Mr. Gulabchand Devchand and Mr. Hansraj Pragji were not true to their convictions and the mandap of the Congress. He had nothing to say against Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, for he had openly sided himself with Government officials. The municipality had atterly failed to do its duty by the citizens. What were they doing for the roads in the city? While the officials were busy polishing the Queen's Road they gave not the slightest attention to the roads in those parts of the city where Indians were living. Their own men were betraying them and not foreigners. It was the duty of the citizens to hold meetings in every part of the city and call the municipal members of those parts and make them realise what they had done against the wishes of the people.

The question before them was plain. were they going to be slaves for ever, or freemen? If they wished to be freemen, then let them carry out the wishes of the Congress in regard to the Duke's visit to the city.

DR. VELKAR.

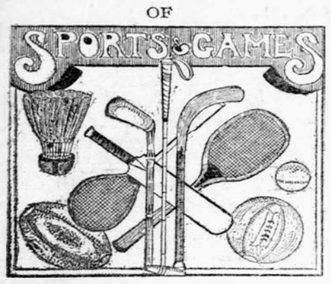
Dr. R. B. Velker said, he was glad to be there to second the resolution particularly in regard to the part relating to the Corporation. The Corporation had decided long ago when he was absent at Nagpore to give an address to the Duke; and the question before them recently was not whether he should be given an address or not. They had only to pass the particular form of address at that meeting. He had already said at the meeting that if he had been present in September he would have recorded his protest against it. He had at that meeting objected to the address being presented in the name of the citizens of Bombay, as they were against it. They had then discussed their points. Indians had told the Government through its Congress that they were not willing to remain as slaves in the Empire. He regretted a wrong report had appeared in the "Chronicle" through a slight misunderstanding. When he said the whole atmosphere of the Corporation was against his amendment, although Mr. withdraw one amendment, although Mr. Kamdar was against it. When he had protested against the address being presented in the name of the public, it was Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who opposed his motion. Mr. Jamnadas said he was convinced that the whole of India was for giving him an address, and that the Duke was coming there as an angel. Why should they give an address to the Duke? Was he going to right their wrongs of the Punjab? Was he going to give the Indians more rights? Nagpur Congress had definitely decided against giving an address to the Duke. A new spirit had come over the nation at Nagpur. There they had not requested the Government to grant their boons, but they had *resolved* to do such and such a thing. They had become conscious of their own strength, of their own rights, and it was up to Indians to act as self-respecting citizens. He heartily supported the resolution.

MR. NARANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS.

Mr. Narandas Purshottamdas supporting said they were all thankful to Mr. Deshpande for the work he was doing for Non-Co-operation. Mahatma Gandhi had given their a definite lead in regard to this movement, and if they wanted to win a this struggle their duty was to follow him blindly. Nobody had given them any alternative for Non-Co-operation. Nobody had promised their Swaraja in such a short time as eight months. He complained bitterly against the policy of the Government in regard to Reverse Council Bills, by which crores of rupees had been removed from the pockets of starving In-

(Continued in column 4.)

PRACTICAL MAKERS
OF



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BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

GOVT.'S REPLY TO MR. BAPTISTA'S ALLEGATIONS

The following letter, dated Bombay, 4th February, 1921, has been addressed by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to Mr. J. Baptista:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 3rd of February, I am directed to inform you that the policy of Government is opposed to interference in the merits of conduct of industrial disputes so long as the means employed by the parties to the disputes are lawful, peaceful and threaten no imminent danger of essential interests of the community or except in so far as the good offices of Government may, on a favourable occasion arising, contribute to an amicable settlement of the causes of the dispute. I am instructed to make this clear at the outset, as the general purport of your letter appears to attribute to Government a disposition to use the forces under its control in a manner prejudicial to the legitimate interests of one or other of the parties to such disputes. Any such procedure is entirely opposed to the policy of Government. If this is clearly understood by all concerned, Government are confident that it will be recognised that the resort to any illegal means of coercion can only be prejudicial to the merits of a dispute and to its satisfactory adjustment. They trust that this view will be steadily maintained by all those on whom responsibility for the course of events may devolve and who are, as Government are glad to believe, actuated by a desire to promote a fair settlement.

Government understand that the particular points to which you invite their attention are as follows:—

(1) The employment by Messrs. Mackenzie, Limited, of Pathans carrying Lathis, and the allegation against some of these men that they threw stones at strikers and took action to disperse them.

(2) The employment of Police officers to guard petroleum cars carrying oil.

(1) As regards the first point, I am to observe that the employment by Messrs. Mackenzie, Limited, of Pathans, or any other class of the population is in itself a perfectly legitimate proceeding with which Government have no justification for interfering. If such persons are employed in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence of person or property, this again is a perfectly legitimate proceeding. If, however, such persons made unlawful or unprovoked assaults upon peaceful gatherings of strikers or other private citizens, it is open to the persons aggrieved to seek the remedies provided by law. The Commissioner of Police has been instructed to make careful enquiries into any such complaints, and to take such measures as may be required against the occurrence of such contingencies.

(2) As regards the employment of police to escort petroleum cars, I am to say that Government are informed that attempts have been made to obstruct the passage of cars carrying oil to the Mills and that assaults have been made upon the drivers. In such circumstances the police have acted not only within their powers but in the strict discharge of their duties in protecting private property and workmen engaged their lawful occupation for unlawful restraints or attacks. The fact that a large number of Mills are dependent for their working on oil fuel renders the free and unrestricted supply of such fuel a vital matter to the large number of workmen, who are dependent on these mills for their livelihood, and who would otherwise be thrown out of work.

3. Government are unable to accept the contention that these purely protective measures can be regarded as a branch of neutrality in an economic controversy or as a provocation to any party which is content to rely on the justice of its claims and on means of prosecuting them which do not offend against the law and the elementary rights of the public."

PETROLEUM STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I complained yesterday of the assistance rendered by Government to the Petroleum Companies by the Police escort of the oil cars. Government did move yesterday The soldiers are now employed to drive the cars. This is benevolent neutrality with vengeance. The only thing left is now for Government themselves to undertake the wholesale and retail sale of the petroleum in the place of the Commission Agents or Contractors. If anyone wished to lower Government in the estimation of the people in the sense of Section 124A, I think he could not do better than have oil cars manned by soldiers enclosed in a wire net to keep stones or mosquittoes from harassing the brave soldiers of the Empire—what a sight! The soldiers have come on the scene because the millowners withdrew the assistance they rendered for a couple of days. See how these Capitalists love and help one another. On account of the strike among the motor-drivers of the Petroleum Companies, they sought the aid of the millwallas who have such drivers. But yesterday they were not able to spare the men. So the soldiers come to relieve them—I wonder what the Labour Party throughout Europe and America will think of the Bombay Government. But the day of retribution will come as sure as there is Hell for the Sinners.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

A meeting was recently held at Mustafabad, Allahabad, of over a thousand zemindars and tenants and resolutions were passed opposing Non-Cooperation movement as disastrous to their interests.

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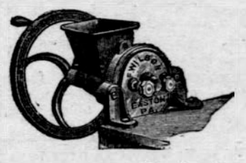

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

INDIAN ORIENTALISTS.

"Proceedings and Transactions of the First Oriental Conference, Poona." Vol. I. Price Rs. 5.

The proceedings of the Oriental Conference held at Poona and reviewed in the press at the time, and the official report now published will be read with a feeling of freshness in foreign countries rather than in India. The Conference was in every way a success. Thanks chiefly to the generous help provided by the Governments of British India and the Native States, a balance of Rs. 6,000 was left in the hands of the Treasurer after defraying all expenses, and the enthusiasm which the proceedings evoked was a guarantee of the popularity of such gatherings in future. A summary of 100 papers read before the Conference is published in the first volume, and as this was ready for the perusal of the delegates at the time, the second volume containing the full texts of the papers will perhaps be given to the public at an early date. Most of the papers were prepared by Indians, the European element being representated by Mr. Kaye of Simla, Principal Woolner of Lahore, Dr. Zimmerman, Messrs. Taylor, Rawlinson and Clements of Western India, and M. Debruil of Pondicherry. Burma and Ceylon also responded to the invitation.

The papers contributed by Indian Orientalists are marked not only by erudition, but by independence of judgment and investigation. To mention a typical example, Mr. M. K. Acharya's criticism of "the basic blunder" in the settlement of Indian chronology by European Orientalists must create a sensation among students of ancient history. The "sheet anchor of Indian chronology" has hitherto been accepted as the identification of the Sendracottos of Greek historians with Chandra-Gupta Maurya, and of Xandramus, his predecessor, with the Nandas overthrown by him. The latter identification is by no means clear from the resemblance of the names. Mr. Acharya suggests that Xandramus might have been Chandragupta, and Sendracottos Samudragupta, of the early Gupta dynasty. If this theory be accepted, it is claimed that the dates of Buddha, Mahavira, and others could be brought into closer harmony with Hindu and Buddhist records. Difficulties, however, will arise in filling up gaps in later chronology. The discovery of a proved basis for Indian chronology is claimed to be one of the greatest achievements of European scholarship, and therefore we have referred to Mr. Acharya's iconolastic courage as a conspicuous example of the sturdy independence of Indian thinkers. How the question will be finally settled, one cannot confidently divine at the present moment. On reading the first volume, scholars will undoubtedly await with eager interest the publication of the contributions in full.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN POETRY

Modern American Poetry, Edited by Louis Untermeyer, Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York.

On reading this volume one feels that a most interesting and perhaps momentous experiment is being tried in the United States,—a Colonial people evolving a new way of looking at life, and of self-expression. The United States did nothing in creative literature until the great Boston group appeared and flowered. And it is by the people who formed this group,—Emerson, Edgar Allen Poe, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and others that she is still known to the world. Since their disappearance, America has again taken a back seat in the world of pure literature. The American atmosphere, social, moral and spiritual was not of a nature to develop the souls of writers, and so, Henry James, Henry Harland, and such other American writers left their country for Europe. But during the last generation, a new kind of literature is growing up there. It is a true native of the soil, unlike the Bostonian literature, which was the offspring of European parents. In the contemporary poetry of America, we find that 'poets' are trying to throw off European myths and creating new ones of their own. Alexander the Great has no significance for them, but Abraham Lincoln has, and so, they write about the latter. Then again, we find the poets trying to find beauty in ordinary, everyday incidents. Their model is therefore, Walt Whitman, that brilliant (but alas, unmusical) iconoclast. Their language is simple and conversational and not made up from book-reading. Therefore, there is sincerity in their effusions, unlike those of many of their European contemporaries. We also notice from this volume that American women occupy a prominent place in the creative literature of their country. But the question that we must ask ourselves after reading this volume carefully is. "Is there any genuine poetry here, and is this genuine poetry great?" The answer is, "There is very little genuine poetry here, and none of it is great! There is no inevitableness about any of the lines before us. There is no profound vision or interpretation of life to be found in the works of these versifiers. They are just charming children and nothing more.

It is difficult to understand why Ezra Pound's or Richard Le Gallienne's poetry is incorporated in this volume. Of course the former is an American by birth, but he is writing in and has made England his home. The latter is a thorough-bred Britisher, who has made the United States his home, because publishers in that country pay him handsomely for his books.

On reading Amy Lowell's poems in this volume we find that she has been influenced by Oriental poets, and particularly the Japanese poets. She is trying to acclimatize the Japanese Hokku in English. Here is an example:—

'A wise man,
Watching the stars pass across the sky,
Remarked:
In the upper air the fireflies move more slowly.

Carl Sandburg is poetic without being a poet. He tries *vers libre*, but he fails because he has no rhythm and but a poor sense, of melody. His lines on 'Grass' show this clearly,

"Pile the bodies high at Austerlitz and Walterloo,
Shovel them under and let me work—
I am the grass; I cover all." Readers of Mark Twain know what American humour means. Is it not a little vulgar and childish? Gellet Burgess' lines in this volume show that American humour has not developed further since the days when 'A Yankee at the court of King Arthur was written. Take the following specimen from this humorist:—

"I'd rather have fingers than toes;
I'd rather have ears than a nose;
And as for my hair,
I'm glad it's all there;
I'll be awfully sad when it goes."

Take up this book for reading when you are not in too poetic or critical a mood, and you will perhaps pass a pleasant hour.

V. B. M.

"MA MUQIMAN."

The old curriculum of Persian current upto the last generation is becoming fast obsolete as new aids to the study of the language continue to appear. For beginners two favorite texts used to divide the suffrage of the young student. The *Karima* is distinguished by simplicity of language. It inculcates the usual ethical principles prevalent in Persia and based on syncretism of Parsi and Islamic morals. The former was represented in the writings of pre-Moslem period in voluminous literature. The numerous Pand-namahs, Andarz and like didactic tracts, studies by the children the Moslem world over, owe their production to Persia's inordinate fondness for counsels, and maxims for the right conduct of life. In Bengal "Ma Muquiman" is the favorite first-steps. It is of a totally different nature from the unsophisticated work of Shaikh Saadi. It is a Sufistic text, attributed to Wisali of Khorasan, a disciple of Nizamuddin Awliya. A fresh re-reading of it with the help of an English translation confirms us in our partiality for Shaikh Saadi's rival treatise. The Persian text and translation are published by Shah Munir Alam, B.A., LL.B. The text, translation and interjected notes, occupy 62 pages, which are preceded by an Introduction of 80. The author would appear to have bestowed much serious attention on Sufistic learning. At the same time he is alive to the scholarship of Hali and Shibli. But he might have been fairer to his European colleagues all of whom he says "as translators have pre-eminently failed." Have they? Where would be Omar Khayyam outside Persia and India but for Fitzgerald? The introduction bristles with inaccuracies of grammar and oversights in spelling. Sentences like "even his pious wish has a ring of originality about *them*" (pp. 18-19) occur with irritating frequency. The great Imam is denominated Ghizali (page 7). "Personally I am not at all sorry for the great pains this work alone has *costed* me" (80). The Westerners may not have all of them risen to the spirit of our Oriental creators of lofty thought. But they have method and great accuracy. We have no doubt that Shah Munir Alam is as deeply informed on Persian poets as two of his Occidental contemporaries,—Jackson of Columbia and Browne of Cambridge. That the latter's three monumental works on Persian literature could be surpassed by an Indian is obvious to any one acquainted with the writings of Shibli (copiously drawn upon with acknowledgment, which might have been warmer, by Professor Browne). Jackson's Early Persian Poetry corroborates the confident belief that many more Indians are saturated with the poetic thought of Persia than America and Europe are aware of. But the Occidental's books are finished products. Though superficial, they lend impression of profundity. Their order and method, their eye for the essential make up for the lack of depth. Indian Moslems' contribution to Persian literature has not yet been adequately estimated. And Professor Browne's refusal to recognise its value would be astonishing were it not due to palpable deficiency of information on the subject. The finest tribute paid to Indian poetic genius developed on lines of syncretism of the ideals of old Iran and Islamic Persia is represented by the volunteer labours of Professor Nicholson in our days. He sought and obtained permission from Dr. Iqbal of Lahore, to do into English his "Asrar-i-Khudi." It is a high compliment to Islamic India, but not extravagant. We fear Mr. Munir Alam has missed an opportunity.

NON-COOPERATION IN CONGRESS WEEK.

Non-Cooperation in Congress Week (with a foreword by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall). Price annas nine. Published by The National Literature Publishing Co., Bombay.

Non-Cooperation is the all-engrossing topic of the moment and the National Literature Publishing Company of Bombay has done well in issuing in booklet form the utterances of political leaders on Non-Cooperation during the course of the Congress week. The book is aptly named "Non-Co-operation in Congress Week" and the modest price of As. 9 for this well printed and excellently got up book with paper cover can in no way be said to be unconscionable.

The book contains extracts referring to Non-Cooperation from the Presidential address of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, B. C. Pal and Col. Wedgwood on the question of the change of the Congress Creed, and the full text of the Non-Co-operation resolution with the speeches of Messrs. C. R. Das, Lajpat Rai and Mahatma Gandhi. It is gratifying to find that not only Nationalist views are represented in the book—but that Moderate views also are given a place. The speeches of Mr. Chintamani, the president of the National Liberal Federation, of Mrs. Besant on the Anti-Non-Cooperation resolution and the supporting speech of Mr. B. S. Kamat present the reverse side of the shield—so that the intelligent reader can decide for himself after hearing both sides of the case which camp he should join.

The issue is never seriously in doubt and if there is any tendency to vascillate the allegiance of the doubtful student of politics is sure to be secured for Non-Cooperation by the extremely well-written foreword contributed by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall. The foreword is a lucid, cogent and sequential exposition of the case for Non-Cooperation. The categoric denial given to Col. Wedgwood's charges—the examples of political heckling cited from passages-at-arms in parliamentary debates the robust and healthy optimism of the writer and the transcendent faith in the mission and destiny of Asiatics in the regeneration of the world—all these will serve to bolster up the waning courage of even the most weak-kneed doubting. Thomases hovering on the cold confines of Moderatism.

"PARSI SANSAR"

The "Parsi Sansar" of Karachi has issued a special New Year number, with illustrations. It is a billingual production, English and Gujarati. It is the mode to say something good of every one of these hardy yearlies. We differ. To praise publicly an indifferent performance is to practice deception on the public, who complain, without avail, against reviewers crying up valueless effusions. We encounter here our friend, since invalided home, the polite Major A. J. Dawson, Director of Information Bureau, Bombay. His "New Year's Greeting" is an anachronism. His penmanship and achievements cast severe reflection on the ante-deluvian machinery of the Indian Government, reformed, perhaps, but still were fully ill-informed. In each province this Government maintains an Englishman on a trifling salary of Rs. 2,400 a month, whose duty is vague and whose performance dubious. Unacquainted with the vernaculars, out of touch with the people, only exceptionally in accord with Indian aspirations, a patriarchal Government depends on them for supplying truthful news to the public. What indeed is the value of the Reforms if huge waste of public money, finding its way into English pockets, is thus perpetuated. The Kachi bit at page 26 is a novelty. If the strange words were explained in footnotes, the contribution should have attracted wider notice. The experiences of the Census officer suggest plainly to Government, whom *not* to appoint. There may be undesirable "blue stockings" among the Parsis but it is none of a Census officer's duty to treasure up for unedifying publication the feminine foibles or senile infirmities.

A JUBILEE SOUVENIR.

Jubilee Souvenir of the St. Xavier's College and High School 1869-1919.

We have received the Jubilee Souvenir of the St. Xavier's College and High School. It is a splendid album full of interesting information and pictures. Among the important items, is the historical sketch of the institution of St. Xavier's. The Souvenir records the vast strides made by the Jesuit Fathers in the advancement of Education in this Presidency. The object of St. Xaviers, according to their annual statement is to provide the Catholic youth of the Presidency with a full course of sound and liberal education.

The life sketch and work of every rector and principal is also to be found in the Souvenir and care has been taken to supply a likeness where possible. Nor have they forgotten their dead Professors.

The following figures will prove how rapidly the number of students has increased:—

Years.	Total in School & College.
1869-70	420
1884-85	1070
1894-95	1590
1918-19	196
1919-20	2261

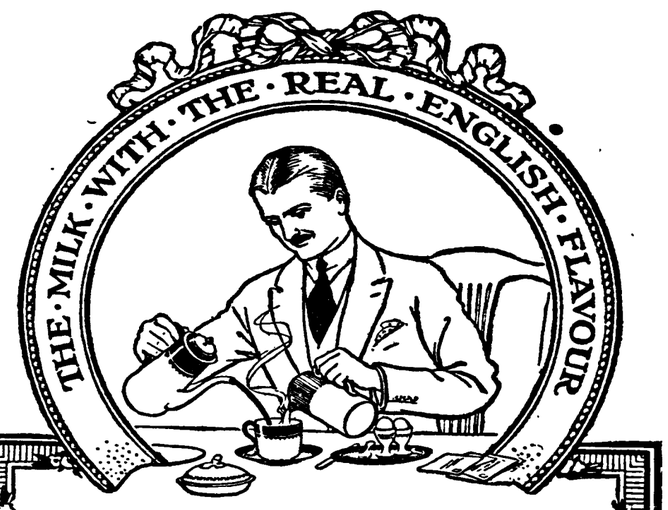
It is no exaggeration to stay that some of the most successful students in this presidency have received their education in St. Xavier's and this institution has produced men who are now in the Legislative Council, in the Municipal Corporation and other public bodies.

An interesting account is also given of the activities of the Societies formed in the College and the industry of those who have contributed to their success.

Our students and the stage is a faithful account of the dramatic society. In 1873 the translation of the German comedy "Kebitz was staged and "once the ball was set rolling there was no stopping it. Almost every year the boys trod the boards with comic socks or tragic buskins." Here allusion is made to the notable performances.

The Souvenir is priced at Rs. 10 and no Xavierian, old or new, should be without a copy of it.

The twenty-first annual volume issued by the "Hindi Punch" offices in Bombay, containing a selection of cartoons from the issues of the year just now closed, provides entertaining reading. The publication ought to appeal to those readers who want a pleasant relaxation of mind in cartoons which convey information in a few pithy sentences.



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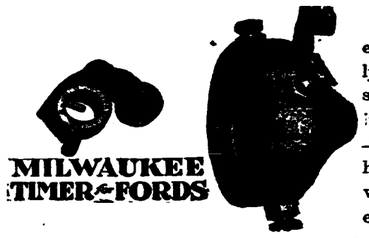

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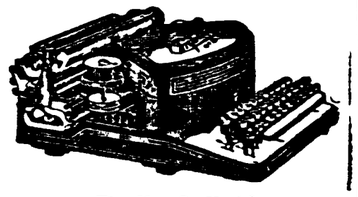

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The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
'S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both night and far
These words drop like a falling star.
"S. A. S."

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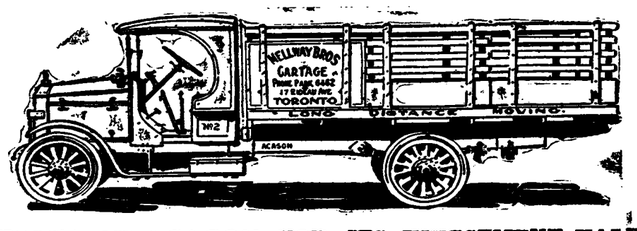

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